et. 74, 76, 78.

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China Sets, Eugines, Acrobats, Snats, in fact an endless variety of Toys to please

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8 1884.

VOL. XVII.

OUR PRESIDENT.

A MAN WHO OBSERVES THE AMEN ITIES OF LIFE,

Be Shelved or Will He Gototh Banate?

An Era of Good Feeling, Etc.

Jump of both houses of congress from Thursday to Monday is taken as indicative of an in-Zention not to overwork themselves this session. Many of the members are anxious take a recess from next Saturday until after New Year's. That would allow them to go to New Orleans to see the great exposition open and to enjoy the hospitality of a city where Thackeray said time flew faster and wine tastrd better than anywhere else on this sinful globe. A large number of sinful globe. A large number of congressmen are going whether a recess is taken so early or not. The president wants to go, but can't see his way clear yet. I hope he will find it possible to be present on that occasion where he would meet representative people from all the southern states. It is a world's fair, I know, and the president would see a great many people who don't belong in the south, but I would like for him and the couth, to get hetter acquainted with each other. the south, but I would like for him and the south to get better acquainted with each other. A mutual regard would be the result. Taking everything into consideration, remembering the prejudice against the man which was by no means confined to one section, the general distrust of him experienced when he stepped into the dead president's shoes, looking fairly over those three years and a half, Chester Arthur seems to be entitled to the respect and confidence of the people of this country. The public men who have had intimate business and social relations with him speak of him as a worthy officiel and a courteous gentleman. In those amenities which add to the luster of the highest station I doubt if we ever had a

ciel and a courteous gentleman. In those amenities which add to the luster of the highest station. I doubt if we ever had a president who was his superior. It has been a long time since we had one who was comparable to him. The idea conveyed in the thrusts of some witty paragraphers that the president is a dusle or a snob has not the slightest foundation in fact. A personal meeting with him would relieve the apprehensions of the severest of these critics. The president is a remarkably well dressed man, and doubtless has a great many pairs of treusers. Everyman ought to dress as well as he can. He should at least make his apparel comport with his means and his station. It would not be an edifying spectacie to see the president's trousers bag at the knee, or his coat shine with the gless which is the penalty of long attrition. One of the cheapest humbugs of the day is the lalk about the simplicity of the fathers and the danger of luxury sapping the manhood of the republic. A man can be as brave, as strong, as gentle, and as defiant a champion of republican institutions in an elegant looking, perfect fitting, delightful feeling suit of cathers here. of republican institutions in an elegant looking, perfect fitting, delightful feeling suit of clothes as he can, in a wool hat and a "hand-me-me-down" substitute for the fig leaves. I have seen public men and some of them high-steppers in the political ranks, who would do well to sit at the president's feet and learn of him not the frivotous fancies of fashion, but that old science, conseended in the word of the maker of men when it talls as these cleanliness; input to four fancies of fashion, but that old science, commended in the word of the maker of men when it tells us that cleanliness is next to goddiness. But though the president wears the finest clothing that the best tailors can make, there is nothing in his dress to oftend the most orthodox simplicity, nothing to suggest the garish array of color and the disgusting extremes of cut which constitute the glory of the modern dude. His quiet dignity and his affable unrestrained address have removed from the receptions at the white house the stiff ceremoniality that used to make them georgeous bores. He appears always the poised, graceful, well-bred gentleman. Among a people who cultivate with commendable pride the amenities of social intercouse Mr. Arthur could not fail to make a pleasant impression. The way to appreciate his gentility is to contrast him with several of the presidents who preceded him and the

his gentility is to contrast him with several of the presidents who preceded him and the way to appreciate his morality is to contrast him with the man whom the change of a handful of ballots would have made his essor. All our blessings are best enjoyed

by comparison.

That was a generous, graceful invitation he sent to Governor Cleveland to be his guest at the white house when he came to Washington to be inaugurated. I once heard a girl tell, with glowing gratitude, of how she met President Arthur. She feund herself at one of the great charity balls in Washington, without a single acquaintance except the old lady and gentleman she came with. She was just out of school, timid, trembling, with the maidenly terror of blooming against the wall. of school, timid, trembling, with the maidenly terror of blooming against the wall. By chance she was introduced to President Arthur, who, passing near them, paused for a moment to speak to the old gentleman who had brought her. The president, perhaps, perceiving her embarrassment and her evident ioneliness, asked if he could have the privilege of introducing her to some friends of his. In a moment she was on his arm the most observed evident in all the brilliant.

lege of introducing her to some friends of his. In a moment she was on his arm the most observed and envied girl in all the brilliant gathering. He made her feel at home among the most elegant people present, and inquired several times during the evening if anything could be done for her pleasure. That girl is a bourbon democrat generally, but she is "an Arthur man" all the time.

Whether the end of his presidential time will close Mr. Arthur's political career is a question. For year's before his nomination for the vice-presidency he was one of the most valuable leaders of his party in New York. In fact he has been a politician pretty much all his life. A man who steps out of the presidency is generally shelved for the remainder of his days. It is not improbable that President Arthur will escape the common fate by an election to the senate, an honor even to an ex-president. Conkling's election is pronounced an impossibility by persons who are well up on the situation. The successor to old man Lapham will be Levi P. Morten, Chauncy Depew, William Evarts, or Chester A. Arthur. Of this quartette Arthur is by far the best. His election would be more creditable to New York and would add to the senate a worther member than would the success of either of the others. the success of either of the others.

NIMMO'S FIGURES.

F. H. R.

A Compendium of Tariff Legislation From

All time.

Washington, December 7.—Mr. Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, has handed to the sceretary of the treasury his annual statement, showing the imports of merchandise, the rates of duty and the amounts of duty collected thereon. This report exhibits the results of the tariff legislation in the United States from the organization of the government to the present time. It also constitutes a digest of the United States tariff laws, with the results in detail of their operation during the last fiscal year, it appears that the act of March 3, 1883, reduces the sverage ad valorem rates, as follows: on iron and steel manufactures thereof 3.04 per cent; on combing wool 8.57 per cent; on carpet wool 2.82 per cent; on manufactures of silk 9.15 per cent. The act mentioned also pised the average ad-valorem rate as follows: on sugar and meloda 1.06 per cent; on manufactures of silk 9.15 per cent. The act mentioned also pised the average ad-valorem rate as follows: on sugar and meloda 1.06 per cent; on manufactures of cotton 2.65 per cent; on glass and glassware 0.65 per cent; on spirits and wines 14.92 per cent, and on mait liquors 3.05 per cent.

THE WEEK'S WORK

Which is Marked Out for the Statesmen in Congress.

Washington, December 7.—Several measures of importance are mentioned as likely to come up this week for discussion in the senate, among them the inter-state commerce bill, which Senator Cullom will, if possible, offer on Thursday. It is probable that the regular order will be temporarily laid aside early in the week, to give Senator Hill an opportunity to make a speech on his silver resolution, offered last week.

In the house of representatives to-morrow, after the usual call of states

after the usual call of states and territories for the introduction of bills, the committee on appropriations expects to report the military academy bill, and to give notice that it will be called up for discussion or Tucsday until disposed of Representative Reagan intends pressing the interstate commerce bill, the discussion of which was begun less week. It is thought that a year was begun last week. It is thought that a vote was begun last week. It is thought that a vote will be taken on this measure by Thursday. The supporters of a number of bills that have been reported will endeavor to scenre the consideration of their respective measures, when the interstate commerce bill is out of the way. Representative Hewitt will ask that the bill to carry out the provisions of the Mexican reciprocity treaty reported from the ways and means committee at the last session be considered. Representative Payson intends to urge the consideration of his bill to restore to the public domain all the lands held within the indemnity limits by the railroad and wagon-road companies. He says the passage of this measure by congress would railroad and wagon-road companies. He says
the passage of this measure by congress would
open for settlement, under the public land
laws, more than 120,000,000 acres. The committee on public buildings will also make
an effort to pass a number of
bills pending for the erection of
public buildings in various cit'es. Unless
otherwise determined, Friday evening, by
special order made at the last session of congress, will be devoted to the consideration of
the private pension bills. Representative
Buckner, of Missiouri, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, will introduce

Carlisle Guarding Democratic Interests Washington, December 7.—Speaker Car-lisle is serving duplicate returns of the elec-toral votes of states that voted for Cleveland. It is understood they are sont under advice of the democratic national committee for use in case acting Vice-President Edmunds should mislay any of the returns forwarded to him.

mittee on banking and currency, will introduce to-morrow a bill to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar:

THE MOUNTAIN PLAGUE.

Reports Indicate That It Is Lessening In Its Severity.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 7.—The correspondent now visiting the plague stricken districts of eastern Kentucky and Virginia, telegraph that a horrible state of affairs exists in Wise and Lee counties, Virginia. A number of instances are cited in which whole families perished. The disease has caused more deaths in Letcher county, Kentucky, and Wise county, Virginia, than in any other counties. In the latter county the deaths have been so numerous that it has been difficult to provide for the proper burial of the victims.

THE PLAGUE DECREASING.

for the proper burial of the victims.

THE PLAGUE DECREASING.

PETERSEURG, Va., December 7.—Information has been received here, through J. B. Hilton, a merchant of Wise county, in southwest Virginia, who is now in this city, that the plague which has caused such mortality in that section of the state, is now on the decrease. He says that between two and three hundred persons have died of the disease. The plague is attributed to the drouth and its effect upon the drinking water.

A MYSTERIOUS STRANGER

Whose Disappearance is Connected With the Finding of a Dead Body.

SAVANNAH, December 7.—A man giving his name as T. Miller, of New York, who was on his way to Florida to escape the cold weather, and who was evidently possessed of some means, took passage on the steamer Florida for Jacksonville last Thursday. He went to his stateroom, and that was the last seen of him. On Friday the body of a thick-set, well dressed man of about forty was picked up off St. Simens by the steamer David Clarke. From the description the body is thought to be that of Miller, who is supposed either to have committed suicide or to have been robbed and thrown overbeard. There were no papers on the body, or in the baggage left on the Florida to identify the man. Suspicion points to a deal measurement on the steamer whose name to identify the man. Suspicion points to a deck passenger on the steamer, whose name and destination are unknown. %

TRAIN ROBBERS AT WORK.

Three of the Criminals Run Pown by Bloodhounds.

Little Rock, December 7.—There has been great excitement here to-day on account of the robbery of a passenger train on the Arkansas Valley route, in the outskirts of the city, last night. Early this morning bloodhounds were put on the trail of the robbers, and followed it straight into the city, and before noon James Cook, J. C. Jones, John Clifford, Charles Campbell and a boy named Parker, had been arrested. Jones will probably be released. Three of the men have been identified as being among the robbers. The state fied as being among the robbers. The state has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the capture of the robbers, and the railroad company has

Boy Bandits Captured. CHARLESTON, W. Va., December 7.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of many small but valuable articles from the many small but valuable articles from the stores and shops of the city is at last cleared up. A young boy who was arrested told a story that astonished the officers. The boy with six or eight other boys, in age ranging from ten to fourteen, all members of the best families of the town, had organized an amateur Jerse James gang, formed on plans suggested by reading the sensational papers and inve-cent novels. They had oaths, signals and passwords. They met in an abandoned house on the outskirts of the town nightly, and played cards with revolvers at hand. There they also planned their robberies. In their haunt was found over \$1,000 worth of goods taken at odd times. The Daily Times, of this city, pleads for mercy for the boys, but for vengeance on the seliers of foul literature.

John McCullough's Mind. PHILADELPHIA, December 7.—John McCullough's wife denies that preliminary steps are being taken to incercerate the tragedian in an asylum. Mrs. McCullough, in speaking of the matter, said:

"I do not understand how such a rumor, and howe such a rumor."

could have got affeat. Personally, I have taken no steps to deprive him of his liberty, and I am certain nothing could or would be done without my assistance or consent. Mr. McCollough was home two days ago, and was better, both mentally and physically, than he has been for two years. You can depend upon it, the story is false."

The Chicago Ballot Box Stuffers. The Chicago Ballot Box Stuffers.

Chicago, December 7.—It is rumored late tonight that detectives engaged on the ballot
forgery case, in the second precinct of the
eighteenth ward, have secured confessions
from two of the participants in the fraud, and
that complete details for the conviction of all
concerned will be ready for presentation to the
tederal grand jury when it assembles next
Tuesday.

Thenton, N. J., December 7.—The Home rubber works of this city were totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this moraling. Loss about \$70,000. Insurance \$50,000. Cause unknown. Joseph Stokes & Sons were the proprietors.

LAMAR ON CLEVELAND.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR'S VIEWS AT

The Preponderance of Official Patronage Will Still
Remain North-Indices of Cleveland's Policy—
Bow the South Feels Over the Result—
Clevelandis Plans Outlined, Etc.

Washington, December 7 .- Senator Lamar arrived in the city yesterday, having been detained at his home by sickness. A representative of the associated press called on him today, with a view to obtaining an expression of his views concerning the policy of the incoming administration. In reply the senator sald, in substance:

"I thind it due to the president-elect that the democratic party and the country should await with patience and confidence the appearance of his inaugural address and first message, for in those alone, I think, will be found foreshadowed the policy of his administration. Any expression policy of his administration. Any expression of opinion, meantime, can only be of the most general character, based upon the well known traditions of democratic government, and upon Governor Cleveland's official course hitherto, which, niter wide publicity and discussion, has been approved by the people. So far as I may honestly vonture to express an opinion, I should say that Mr. Sleveland, as president, will undoubtedly favor a scrupulous, but not, I think, a parsimonious economy in the conduct of the government, and will insist upon the most rigid honesty and accountability on the part of public officials."

THE TARREF PROBABILITIES.

In reply to a question as to the probable action of congress with regard to the tariff, Senator Lamar said it was highly improbable that any action would be taken on the tariff at this session. At the next session, however, there would be proposed by the democratis such a scheme of reduction as need cause no uneasiness whatever in the business community. He believed it would be wise for the manufacturers of the country to compromise with the tariff reformers, and the tariff reformers, with the manufacturers of the country to compromise with the tariff reformers, with the manufacturers of the country to compromise with the tariff reformers, and the tariff reformers with the tariff selormers, and the craning of the country to compromise with the tariff reformers with the tariff reformers. of opinion, meantime, can only be of the mos

discriminations in the arrangement of the de-tails within that limit as to afford ample pro-tection to American industries. Revenue re-

tection to American industries. Revenue re-form and manufacturing presperity ought not to be antagonistic forces. "We are now," said the senator, "the foremost manufacturing nation in the world. Our industrial system is so vast and so intimately blended with our whole social structure, that the representatives of the people may surely be trusted to see that no industry shall suffer a shock by reason of legislation." CLEVELAND IN THE SOUTH

CLEVELAND IN THE SOUTH.

The senator was asked: "How is the election of Cleveland regarded in the south, with relation to its probable effect on that section?"

"I cannot," said he, "make a better answer to that question, than to refer you to General Gordon's letter, recently published. It speaks the sentiment of the whole southern people, especially in its disclaimer of any purpose of sectional aggrandizement. In my opinion, the election will have the most decisive effect in bringing the south into hearty and cordial relations with the north. The southern people do not regard the election as a triumph of their section, or of any section. They simply regard it as indicating the triumph, in the nation, of the principles of good government. Out of nearly five million vetes east for Mr. Cleveland, more than three million were east by the people of the north. Under his administration, therefore, the prependerance of political forces will continue north. Under his administration, therefore, the preponderance of political forces will continue to be northern. The south simply recognizes, in the result of the election, the placing in power, for the first time since the war, of an administration not hestile to her; one under which her people can heartily support and co-operate with the national government, thus bringing her highest interests into more complete identification with those of the nation and the feelings of her people into the intenser sympathy with those of their northern brethren. To make that administration one of which the whole

that administration one of which the whole American people may be proud, the people of the south will contribute every energy of head The senator declined absolutely to be inter-

regated on the subject of Mr. Cleveland's cab-inet.

MR. BEECHER TALKING. His Opinion of the Late Frank Moulton and the Political Situation. New York, December 7.—When asked to-day if he had anything to say in connection with Frank Moulton's death, Rev. Henry

Ward Beecher said: Ward Beecher said:

"I could say many kind things of Mr. Moulton, but some things not complimentary. Then why say anything? His hand was raised sgainst me, but he could not help it. He was compelled to take the stand he did. The real truth of that conspiracy against me has never been given to the public. Mr. Moulton held many documents that were not produced. I may tell what I know some day."

"What do you think of the election and its results?" said the reporter.

"What do you think of the election and its results?" said the reporter.

"The country has been like muddy water stirred up. Let it alone and it will settle. The next administration must be one of progress or in 1888 a new party will come into power. I am not a democrat, and people won't let me call myself a republican, so I suppose I am neither. I am an evolutionist, and I believe in the unfolding of great principles and great issues. I care not for the names of parties. I look back only when doing so helps to steer forward."

"How do you think Cleveland will act as president?"

"How do you think Cleveland will act as president?"
"I don't know. His past record has been excellent. But a man may be a good colonel and not a good general. It is a matter of speculation. I hope Mr. Cleveland will give nothing to the independents. We were in for right, and as soon as the disinterestedness is taken away down goes our independence. The principal thing I hope to see is a revival of business in the south."

Bob Ingersoll's Political Opinions MILWAUKE, December 7.—Bob Ingersoll says that he thinks the movement to nominate Blaine in 1888 is very premature. Cleveland's election, he considers, will have little effect on business. Capitalists can take care of themselves, and the democrats are as fond as

anybody of good times. Minister Morton and Senator Edmunds. Boston, December 7 .- The Journal says that on Friday preceding the presidential election, when Senator Edmunds was in New York city, the Hon. Levi P. Morton called upon him at his hotel and

tevily Storious caned upon him and the following the life of the work of the Month were inclined to bolt.

"Mr. Edmunds," said Mr. Morton, "if you will write a short note for to-morrow morning's papers, saying that you would regard the election of Cleveland as unfavorable to the public interest, it would have a very decided effect in favor of Blaine and Logan."

Mr. Edmunds answered with some surprise: "Why, to whom should I address such a letter?"

Mr. Morton replied: "Address it to me and place it in my hands and I will see that it is properly used."

After pausing a moment, Mr. Edmunds said: "I should be misunderstood if I should do as you request."

A TALK WITH CLEVELAND.

He is Busily Occupted With His Duties as From the New York World.

ALBANY, December 6 .- "This is probably the last holiday I shall take during my term as governor," said President-elect Cleveland as he sat in his library at the executive mansion yesterday morning, waiting for the carriage that was to convey him to the depot. "A committee from the actors' fund association gave me a most cordial and pressing invitation to attend the performance this afternoon, and as the object is one in which I have always been

more or less interested, and as I felt that I needed a little recreation, I accepted the invitation. I got o New York with a few friends as the guests of these gentlemen. I do not regard it as anything more than a pleasant private excursion, which any gentleman may be permitted occasionally to make. I most certainly depressed any stematic distorts elected. mitted occasionally to make. I most certainly deprecate any attempt to distort a pleasant
jaunt into a conspicuous public event, and, as
much as I should like to do you any service"
(this to a newspaper correspondent who was
importuning the governor for permission to accompany him). "I do not feel at liberty, or
even disposed to foist upon the gentlemen
whose guest I am a detachment of war correspondents.

"The truth is," continued the governor,
"you newspaper men look at matters in a dif-

"The truth is," continued the governor, "you newspaper men look at matters in a different light from that in which I see them. I don't say that you are wrong," (with a genial smile), "but it is certain that we are very wide apart in our ideas. Now, I confess to you very frankly and freely that I do not read many newspapers—I haven't time—but I have seen enough to show me that the press of the country is bent upon affuring its readers at all hazards. I do not wish to appear uncivil, and it is not my disposition to criticise any man in the conduct of his business, but I confess that I cannot, for instance, see why the newspapers should, morning after morning, print lists of cabinet officers, with the probability in every case of their being miles out of the way. Do they do it"—(and the governor leaned back in his chair and looked quizzically at the correspondent of the World)—"(in hope of hitting upon, among the many mentioned, a few of the right ones and of so being able, bye-and-bye, to say 'I told you many mentioned, a few of the right ones and of so being able, bye-and-bye, to say 'I told you so,' or do they do it simply to fill up space? I tell you candidly, sir,'—(and the governor became more serious)—"thore's not a living man, including myself, who is able to say what gentlemen will form the next cabinet."
"Have you not given the matter careful thought as yet?" asked the World correspondent.

dent. "Further than the thought which every "Further than the thought which every man is compelled to bestow upon any very important duty to be performed in the future. I have not bestowed upon the question of the cabinet appointments any consideration whatever. I cannot help wondering sometimes whether the papers which are so busy in forming my cabinet for me really believe that I have nothing to do in my present office that I shold spend my time solely in speculating about what I will do in the office I am to hold next. As a matter of fact, I have business connected with the governor's office, which, by giving a few hours to it every evening, I hope to finish during my term, and which deby giving a few hours to it every evening, I hope to finish during my term, and which demands all my attention. I am not engaged in making cabinets at the present time, the newspapers, netwithstanding. My time is continuously broken in upon by the visits of people from all parts of the country. I am glad to meet them; I trust I meet them cordially, but the hints, the suggestions, the discussions and the differences of opinion with which they and Law treapently excited originate in the brains.

the differences of opinion with which they and I am frequently credited originate in the brains of newspaper correspondents."

"As, for example, your reported interview with Mr. Hendricks?" suggested the reporter.

"Ah, as to that," said the governor, his face clouding as he spoke, "that was not simply false; it was mischievous and malicious. A man could go to sleep and dream of nothing more utterly, wholly false than that. I doubt if two men, comparatively strangers, could ever give one another a more cordial greeting than was the greeting between Mr. Hendricks and myself. We spoke together for barely fifteen minutes, and our intercourse was more than friendly; it was for barely fifteen minutes, and our intercourse was more than friendly; it was warm and thoroughly cordial. I will not complain of any picture which any man chooses to draw of me from personal observation. If the visiting correspondent choose to say that I were a No. 3 hat and No. 10 shoes he is at liberty to do so. It is morely a cure. he is at liberty to do so. It is merely a question then whether his course is or is not in good taste, but when words are put into my mouth which I never uttered, and when I am accredited with the sentiments which never entertained, I must put a stop to it. We are not used to that sort of thing here. I will not permit it. I have not the slightest disposition to cloud anything connected with my office, with myself, or with my-future course, in mystery. There need be no guessing about it. If Senator This or Congressment, That calls unon me, it should furnessment. gressman That calls upon me, it should furnish no occasion for any newspaper writer to build speculation upon speculation till he reaches some startling conclusion. Let him come to me; I'll tell him frankly all I have

"May I ask," said the correspondent, "May I ask," said the correspondent,
"when you propose going to Washington?"
"I would willingly tell you," was the reply
"but I have not myself_determined upon the
time. I have seen it stated that I was to go
to Washington immediately after the 1st of
January. I have no idea of doing anything of
the kind. I shall probably be in Washington
not until within a very short time of
March 4."

"Will you deliver a message to the incoming legislature?"
"No, that will fall to the lot of the lieutenant-governor; this will be his administra-

At this point several of the gentlemen who were to escort the governor to New York arrived. Entering carriages they were driven to the depot where they boarded the train. There was but a handful of people at the station, the hour of the governor's departure being unknown. The party hurried aboard without ceremony, the conductor, who had a list of all persons booked for the trip, and would permit no others to board the train, shouted "All right," and without further ado the special whisked out of the depot on its rapid flight to New York.

York.
The governor's party consisted of Miss Cleveland (the governor's sister), Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning, Mayor Banks and his wife, Colonel and Mrs. Lamont and three young ladies—Miss Banks, Miss Anna Van Verhten and Miss Flerence Schieffelein, who were chaperoned by Mrs. Banks.

Director General Burke Not Insane.

Vicksburg, Miss., December 7.—A paper here published a sensational story to the effect that Major E. A. Burke, director general of the world's exposition at New Orleans, had lost his mind and was confined in a private had lost his mind and was connect in a private lunatic asylum. In response to a telegram, Editor Baker, of the New Orleans Times-Dem-ocrat, replied that the report was utterly false and without foundation; that Major Burke was engaged every day in personally direct-ing the affairs of the exposition, preparing for the opening on the 16th inst, and was in good health.

Walking Delibrately Into the Sea Newport, R. I., December 7.—Irving At-kison, a middle-aged gentleman, connected with some of the best families in Rhode Island, attempted to commit suicide last night. He was observed to walk deliberately into the sea, but was rescued, and after a desperate struggle carried to the police station, where he was given medical aid. A METHODIST CENTURY.

WHICH IS TO BE CELEBRATED IN BALTIMORE.

of American Methodism—A Review of the Work Which is Thus to be Commemo-rated—Other Matters of Interest.

BALTIMORE, December 7 .- Immediately following the plenary council of the Roman Catholic church of the United States, which began its session in this city on the 9th of November, and concluded its deliberation today, the celebration of the centenary of methodism will be he held by the assembling of the general conference which meets on Tues-day next, at Mt. Vernon church, and will continue in session until the 16th. The conference will consist of about six hundred members, appointed by the annual conferences, or by the bishops of the church, representing the Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal, the Zion colored Methodist Episcopal, the Independent Methodists, the Canada Methodists, and the Primitive Methodist churches. These branches represent almost four millions of members, or a Methodist community of about 20,000,000. The Methodist Protestant church and other non-Episcopal churches will not be represented officially. They will, however, send fraternal delegates. It is anticipated that fully 10,000 visitors will be present and

arrangements have been made with the various railroads for reduced rates of fare.

arrangements have been made with the various railroads for reduced rates of fare.

Methorism in America.

In 1866 the centennial anniversary of the introduction of Methodism into America was celebrated in New York, and eight or ten years later the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of a Methodist society in Philadelphia was celebrated in that city by a series of meetings continuing several days: but the events thus commemorated were, in the opinion of Methodists, of greatly inferior importance to those which occurred in this city in December 1784. Up to about that time it had not been the purpose of Methodists in America, any more than it had been of their leader in England, to establish a distinct ecclesiastical system, outside and independent of the English church, of which John Wesley lived and died a member. He instituted a society within the established church, and all the peculiarities of this society, except those pertaining to religious faith and life, were the result of accident. In 1784 Methodism had extended rapidly in the United States, though its growth had been ratarded greatly by the revolutionary war. There were some eighty-four preachers and 1,000 laymen. These were scattered all over the country; and as the preachers were not regularly ordained clergymen, and the Episcopal churches were few and inaccessible to many, a large proportion of this great body of Christians was deprived of all "church" relationship and participation in the sacraments. Wesley realized that this was a condition of things which could not continue without great injury to the young societies; but, wishing to avoid all irregularity, besought the bishop of London to ordain ministers who should administer the accraments among the Methodist of America. This request was refused, and Wesley felt himself authorized, by the necessities of the case, to ordain Thomas Coke, already a Presbyter in the English church, a superintendent or bishop for America. This erdination took place at the Leeds conference in September, 17

in September, 1784, and Dr. Coke immediately set sail for this country, where upon his arrival he summoned the Methodist preachers to meet him in Baltimore, on December 24th following, for the purpose of organizing the Methodist Episcopal church. There was a large attendance, considering the difficulties of travel in these days. Dr. Coke presided, and the conference lasted ten days. The liturgy as prepared by Wesley from that of the Church of England, the articles of religion and rules for church government were adopted. rules for church government were adopted On the second day of the session Francis Asbury, having been elected superintendent by the conference, was ordained deacon, on the third elder, and on the fourth was consecrated bishop. Three deacons and twelve elders were also elected and ordained. This is known n Methodist annals as the Christmas confer ence, and it was the beginning of the Method-ist Episcopal church and of the numerous offshoots from it in America.

ist Episcopal church and of the numerous offshoots from it in America.

ORIGIN OF THE PLAN.

The project of the celebration of next week
had its inception among the American delegates to the Methodist Ecumenical conference
in London in 1881, although the Methodist
Episcopal church south, in its general conference in 1878, took official action in favor of
some recognition by all Methodists of the
hundredth birthday of Methodism in America. It was thought by some of the American
delegates that the London conference was too
formal; and that questions of living interest to
the churches had been too rigidly excluded
by the committee who had prepared the programme of proceeding. The matter was freely canvassed and a document was drawn up
favoring a contennial Christmas conference at
Baltimore, which was signed by all the Americans present. The general conference of the
southern church in May, 1882, appointed a
committee to deal with the matter. About the
same time the board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church appointed
a committee of twenty-six, including
four of their own number, to consider
the subject. This committee held a meeting
in New York in November following, the late
Bishop Simpson presiding, and adopted a resolution appreving the plan of the conference
and declaring it desirable that the various
branches of Methodism in America should be
represented in it. A sub-committee of counsel and correspondence was appointed, consisting of Bishop Simpson, D. A. Goodsell, D. D.,
the Rev. J. F. Goucher, the Rev. Andrew
Longacre and H. K. Carroll, and instructed to
communicate with representatives of other
Methodist churches on matters relating to the
proposed celebration.

EXTRUSTASM IN THE SOUTH.

proposed celebration.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE SOUTH.

While Methodists all over the country feel au While Methodists all over the country feel an interest in the conference, it is said by members of the executive committee that it is much greater in the southern than in the northern church, and a large attendance is expected from the old slave state. This will be the first occasion on which the two churches have met together since the unhappy division in 1844, though fraternal delegates from the general conference of each body have been received by the other since soon after the close of the war of the rebellion.

The Plenary Council, BALTIMORE December 7.--The closing session of the plenary council of the Catholic church, at the cathedral to-day, was marked by all the pomp and ceremony which the church throws around the acts of its priests and prelates. As on the opening day there was a street procession from the arch-episcopal residence to the cathedral, which was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators.

Temperance Revival in Pittsburg. PITYSBURG, December 7.—Francis Murphy has inaugurated another temperance revival in this city, which promises to excel that of eight years ago. Twenty-five hundred signatures to the pleage have been obtained since last Sunday, and at a meeting held to-day at the Music hall, seven thousand persons were present at least two hundred were unable to diminision.

large crowd of spectators.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HER DARLING TERRY.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., December 7.—Rev. Mr. Downs, pastor of the Northville congregational church, is still prestrated by the elopement of his wife with Deacon Terry. Mrs. Terry, the deserted wife, is also heart-broken by the treachery of her husbuand. In conversation she said, as the tears rolled down her cheeks:

"Yes, my husband has eloped with that Clara Downs. Oh, if I could only lay my hands on her I'd show her something, the hussey! I never liked that woman. Handsome? If she was handsome I wouldn't feel so had about it, but she ain't. If my husband should return I'll never live another day with him. Oh, he was a scoundrel in his heart. He came to me Wednesday afterneon and said he was going to the village to attend court and might not be back until Iste. He wore his best clother. Mr. Downs left home on Wednesday morning to attend a assion of the Suffolk county temperance society at Orient, and his wife drove with him as far as Jamesport, where she took the afternoon train for New York. My husband took the same train at Riverhead. My husband had about \$4,000 in his possession when he left here. I got a letter from him this morning, written at the Bristol hotel, Flith avenue, New York, but postmarked Jersey City. He confessed his crime and said he was happy. He told me I could draw \$554 that he left in Riverhead Savings bank. He also told me where to find the deeds of the farm, which is now in may name. ome? If she was handsome I wouldn't fee!

crhead Savings bank. He also told me where to find the deeds of the farm, which is now in my name.

The lady positively denied having noticed any intimacy between her husband and Mrs. Downs. They were next-door neighbors and the Dominie and his wife boarded with them until about a year ago, when they went house keeping. Both of the Dominie's children were born in Terry's house, and both families were on the most triendly terms.

Rev. Mr. Downs went to Bridgehampton to consult his wife's father, Mr. Hand, a wealthy farmer and local preacher at that place. His two children, one a flaxen-haired, bright little boy, the other a two-year-old girl, have been adopted by Mrs. Fletcher Squires, a slater of Mr. Downs.

Captain Samuel R. Davis, an old friend of Terry's, said: "Well I knew something was goin' to happen. I told Terry when he became a trustee of that church there was trouble shead. There has been lots of trouble in this church, but who'd a thought the deacon would run off with the Dominie's wife?"

The feeling in general is that Mrs. Downs, who is a handsome blonde only twenty-six years of age, had complete control over Terry, and she induced him to leave with her. A gentleman who was acquainted with her when she was Miss Hand, said she was an ambitious woman, and before marrying Mr. Downs was very anxious to become an actress. There is no clew to their whereabouts. Terry's friends say that he would not dare visit his brother-in-law, Captain Berry, whe eloped with his wife's sister almost five years ago, and who is now living in Florida, as they were not on the best of terms. Terry is fifty-six years of age, and has been prominent as a democrat in the polities of Suffelk county the past thirty years.

How an Abandoned Wife Followed and Ran Down Her Wayward Husband.

Ran Down Her Wayward Husband.

DAYTON, O., December 7.—Thomas J. Benskine, a middle-aged man, was arrested here on a charge of bigamy preferred by his first wife, who tells a very sensational story. She claims that, after using her money, he abandoned her in Toledo three years ago, and says that since then she has been on his track like an avenging Nemesis. She tracked him to Fort Wayne, Ind., where she alleges he was the cause of the ruin and death from alleged malpractice of a girl namod Josie Brown, with whom he was living. There he was known by the name of Gibson. She followed him to Logansport. Ind., where she had papers drawn up charging him with serious crimes, but he somehow escaped.

somehow escaped.
She again got on his track in Chicage, followed him from there to Muncie, Ind., thence to Cincinnati, and from there here. She has to Cineinnati, and from there here. She has been in this city about two weeks, and has at last discovered him at the soldiers' home. She charges him with having married a Cineinnati belle named Binghamton. The wife, in going into details, relates incidents connecting him with the fairer sex in all the cities in which he has sojourned. She claims that he has mingled with church people, and by this means won the good graces of the women. She is unwilling to estimate how many wives her hubby has. He was taken to Cincinnati to answer a charge of bigamy.

PLUNDER FROM A CAVE.

Stolen Goods Found in a Hiding Place of the Buzzard Gang.

Churchtown, Pa., December 7.—A posse of about twenty-four men left Bowmanaville for the Welsh mountain in order, if possible, to capture some of the Buzzard gang. The pesse, after traveling some six miles, came across an old house, situated in the middle of a meadow. Upon entering nothing could be seen but an opening in the ground, three or four feet wide. Lamps were obtained and several of the posse volunteered to explore the excavation. After crawling on their hands and knees for nearly two hundreed feet, they came upon a place resembling a cave.

Here they found a lot of old wood, rags and Here they found a lot of old wood, rags and iron. Some wooden boxes were subsequently noticed in one corner of the chamber, and these having been broken open the posse discovered thirty silver watches, watch chains, silks, satins, cassimeres, boots, shoes, slippers, dry goods and a lot of other articles. All these goods had been stolen by the Buzzard gang and concealed in this cave.

The plunder was loaded upon a wagon and conveyed to Bowmansville, where it is being held to-night for inspection in order to ascertain who the owners are. The discovery has caused great excitement.

On Trial For Killing His Children.

Spansgrieed, Ohio, December 7.—When Dr. John Maxwell, who murdered his three children with chloroform and morphime, was brought into court for examination yesterday he presented the appearance of insanity. He did not seem to comprehend his situation. A number of witnesses testified as to the facts in the case. Coroner Coleman testified to finding a number of letters which Maxwell had written to his father, his wife and father-in-law announcing his intention to do the deed and expressing his wish for a happy home in Heaven rather than a life of poverty and misery with his children on earth. The letters were written in a beautiful hand with a blue copying pencil, and were perfect as to rthography.

A Jealous Lover Kills Himself. On Trial For Killing His Children

A Jealous Lover Kills Himself. Cincinnati, December 7.—Katie Imm, eighteen years old, obtained a warrent for the arrest of her lover, Louis Heller, saying she feared bodily harm, as Heller had threatened to shoot her. When Katie entered the room Heller jumped up and leveled a pistol at her, but the 'Squire grasped the weapon and tried to wrest it from him. Heller pulled himself away and shot himself through the breast, falling dead. Jealousy caused the trouble.

Riotous French Laborers. Paris. December 7.—A large meeting of unemployed workingmen was held to-day at the Balle Faviere. The meeting was very disorderly, but there has been no rioting re-

A Five-Year-Old Child Shot in the Head by His Little Brother-A Monster Hawk Killed in Fort Gaines-A Ginhouse Destroyed by Fire in Talbot County-Other Notes

The last number of the Washington Gazette wa one of the best f-sues of a country weekly ever sent out in Georgia. Its local page had not a supertous line.

Fifty dollar dogs are among the home comforts of Wilkes county. Mr. George W. Burdett of Wilkes county, in one day last week lost twelve fattening hogs, from a

disease that seemed to effect their lights. They bled profusely at the nose and mouth just before they died. He cut open and examined several found their lights badly diseased almost entirely gone. These hors were evidently afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia. George Coleman, a negroliving in the northern part of Lincoln county, recently purchased of Mr. Ben Cade a tract of land and agreed to make a payment upon the same this fall. His crop falling

short he at once set about to repair his situation by stealing one bale of cotton from Captain D. B. Cade and two bales from Dr. DuBose, the proceeds of which he paid upon his land. His crimes, however, were detected, he confessed them and is now in jail awaiting his trial at our next term. in jaff awaitinghis trial at our next term. Thomasville Enterprise: The little five-year old son of Mr. William Outz who lives on Mr. John Mitchell's place six miles from town on the Tallahassee road, was shot in the forchead with a pistol by his brother's little six year old son, on lest saturday evening killing him instantly. The little fellows were playing together with the pistols perfectly unconscious of danger until after the latal shot was fired.

I The Fort Valley Mirror suggests that the church that city would offer extra inducements to Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage if he would locate there. John McLendon, of Fort Gaines, killed a moster bawk a few days since, which measured four fee end one inch from tip to tip of its wings.

and one inch from tip to tip of its wings.

Fort Valley Mirror: There is a movement on foot, which is assuming definite shape, to go into a foundry and machine business in Fort Valley. Some of our best citizens are taking stock in the enterprise, and it is to be conducted by first class business men, and on business principles. This being the case, it will be a paying conterprise, and should be encouraged. One concern in our town usus 66,000 worth of ensting every year, and there is good demand for just such work as is contemplated. A neeting was held on last saturday nights and, the committee appointed to get up the stock. It will be of considerable impertance to our town, and is what we need more than anything else. We must diversify our naterests if we build up our town, and this is a movement to that end. We are well located for a foundry, and can contool work for hundreds of miles south of us where there is none. Let every man that can subscribe for a share of stock do so.

The Savennah News says that the first step of

The Savannah News says that the first step importance in the contest over the Savannah pos mastership has been taken by General McLaws. The general is an applicant for reappointment ander President Arthur, and is out of town. It is reported that he has gone to Washington to fil his papers and look after his own interests person ally. It may be that he will also go to New York before he returns, as it is stated that he has business there. He has been very generally indorsed by the citizens of Savannah, who regard him as baving made a very acceptable postmaster. It is also stated that he has many strong letters and a petition signed by a large number of business men becomes vacant December 20, and is worth \$3,200. The security is \$70,000, and bondsmen whose property is valued at \$140,000, must be secured. It was stated some days ago that A. N. Wilson, deputy collector of internal revenue, be an applicant for the place. Blaine had been elected," said he, "I would have been an applicant for the position. When the news of his defeat had been confirmed mylfriends

came to me and pressed me to go for the place anyhow. I finally consented, and I have been ensed by the party and expect to be appointed In a few days, unless something unforeseen turns up, a friend of mine will go to Washington in my behalf. I have not yet, filed my application, and the time is getting very near, but the way I look at it the settlement of the question will only be the matter of a few days after it has been laid be fore the president. I am rather indifferent about the office, because as things look now it will only Washington Gazette: On Thursday of last week

creek in Lincoln county, not far below Mathews mill. A negro was out duck hunting on the planvered the body. The negro w frightened that be threw down his gun and ducks. ran to the house and informed Mr. Harrison of his discovery. The body had a great gash cut across the breast and stomach, and rocks were tied to the reck, waist and feet. Decomposition was far sevanced and at first it was reported that the body was that of a white man. But it was ascertained by the hair to be a negro. Coroner Knox held an inquest and the verdict of jury was that deceased came to his death from a knife wound inflicted by an unknown person. The name and place where the negro was from could not be ascertained, and it is almost certain he was a stranger in that part of the country. The people in the neighborhood express the opinion that it is the body of a negro who killed a constable in South Carolina, near Plum branch, little more than a month ago. The circumstances of the killing were that the negro was making a disturbance near a church, and when the constable went to arrest him he was shot and killed. We believe the only foundation that the people near where the body was discovered, have for thinking this was the nearo, is that some parties were over there from south Carolina looking for him about a month ago. This may not be the true theory as to the case.

Mr. J. A. Haire, of South Rome, whilst blacking his boots in front of the fire on Monday last, was body was that of a white man. But it was ascer-

his boots in front of the fire ou Monday last, wa a pistol cartridge, that got there by secident. Th m was filled with cinders, coals and ashes, and Mr. Haire was cut in several places by pieces of the brass shell, the worst damage being done to his

right eye.

Jackson Argus: On Wednesday night the people in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill church, just over the line of Butts in Mouroe county, met at the residence of Mrs. Crawford for the purpose of rpending a few hours "tripping the light fantastic," but as is often the case at such gatherings, seme parties had indulged to freely in the "ardent," which aroused their fighting propensities, and a general melee was the result. In the fray some one struck young Crawford on the head with a rock, killing him instantly. Three persons, two Corleys and another young man whose neme is, we did not learn, were arrested and are being held as the guilty ones. This is another sad result of the use of intoxicating drink.

The ginhouse of Mr. James W. Jones, situated right eye.

The ginbouse of Mr. James W. Jones, situated two miles from Belleview, Talbot county, was descroyed by drefThursday night about ten o'clock. He lost two bales of cotton, two gins and screw and a set of tools; the loss is estimated at nine handred dollars. There was also stored in the ginhouse, and burned, four bales belonging to Mr. John S. Jones and one owned by Ben Beach.
The origin of the are is unknown, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Captain Harry Hill. From the Washington, Ga., Gazette.

This gentleman is very favorably mentioned for the position of principal keeper of the Georgia penitentiary. Harry, as he is familiarly called here, is a Washington boy, and no young man who has gone out from our town, ever carried with him more hearty wishes for success in life, and his heats of friends here have watched his success with great interest and much gratification. He has never yet aspired to a position that he did not attain, and we have never known a man to prove his capacity and efficiency more completely. He is now filling with the greatest satisfaction a favored position under one of the best regulated corporations in the state; and those who know him best feel most assured that he will make a most acceptable officer to the state of Georgia as principal keeper of the penitentiary. He is widely known and popular with all who know him, tor he has been untring in his duties that have brought him in contact with so many people of Georgia. The people of Washington and Wilkes county feel assured that the best interests would be served if Harry Hill was appointed to the above office.

RICHER THAN GOLCONDA.

A Pabulous "Find", in the Mountains North Georgia.
Correspondence Charleston News and Courier. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 6 .- Nine

ten months ago an old man, whose general

make-up denoted a tramp or a miner from

the west, made his appearance in this vicinity,

Ellis, at Chicamauga, twelve miles from this

city. He gave the name of Winkles, and his

business as that of a prospector of the unseen

treasures of mother earth. For years he had

delved among the gold and silver mines of

Nevada and New Mexico. He had been sent

by a company to Chicago to purchase ma-

hinery for smelting the precious ores. After

reaching Chicago the old man thought

reaching Chicago the old man thought of the stories he had heard of gold and silver in north Georgia and deter-mined to investigate for himself before returning to New Mexico. He had

reasons for believing as rich mines existed in the south as anywhere else, and all needed to prove the fact was its development. Mr. Winkles walked from Chickamauga down the

Western and Atlantic railroad watching for indications of hidden wealth on his weary tramp, until he had reached Fort or Copulla

nountsin, which is fifty miles from this city

Here, from surface indications, the old man felt that he had "struck it rich." The rough mountaineers had heard stories of Indians

mining in that region; many stated that the famous DeSoto had on this very spot found riches and abandoned them. At the present time an old furnace and the

xistence of dross show that the locality had

been worked years before. Mr. Winkles, with his few associates, labored for about six months, when his labors were rewarded with

he was at the time "dead blook, but he knowing ones. Finally he enlisted the assistance of six men, each of whom agreed to furnish a small sum of money with which to work the "claim." This was about

six weeks ago. The lands on which the mines were discovered were purchased on conditions, and the small company

went to work with hearty good will, Corres pondence has regularly passed between the miners and their friends in this city and vi-

cinity. The mountain has been penetrated enly fifteen or twenty feet, and tunnelling has just been commenced. Solid masses of oro have been encountered from the beginning,

and the deeper the miners go the richer is the yield. The first assays made averaged \$2.40 per ton, the second assay averaged \$10, and the third and last assay made shows an aver-

age of \$100 per ton of ore. The value intreases

Among the gentlemen whose services were enlisted in the enterprise was Mr. Smith Ste-venson, of Chicamauga, who, however, had but little confidence in the wandering

miner's representations, and who did more or less "kicking" when called upon for an addi-tional appropriation to push matters. Finally,

o get rid of what he considered a "White Ele bant," he sold his claim to Walter Anderson

of Spring Place, Ga., for \$300. A letter was re-ceived a few days ago stating that Mr. Ander-son had been offered and refused \$3,000 for his

claim," which was only one-sixth of the

mpany's stock.
Mr. Winkles states that, in an experience o

many years in the mining districts of the west, he has seen but two 'leads' he consid-ers wealther than those now being worked in north Georgia, which have been named the

Legal Tender." Those referred to are the omstock, in Nevada, and one located near scadville. In the mining districts of New Jexico, if ores are obtained that will assay

25 to the top, they are considered very rich

Though Mr. Winkles would be taken for

monomaniae on the subject of mining, he is a shrewd, intelligent and educated man and is thouroughly acquainted with, and undoubt-edly a good judge of, ore calling them gener-ally by Mexican names. He claims to have

discovered other mines on Fort Mountain as rich as the "Legal Tender," but refuses to reveal their whereabouts until he is prepared to develop them. He has tackled their sur-

ace about eighteen miles across the moun

Fort mountain received its name from a fort

that was built on its summit years ago by un-known hands, supposed to be Indians. This fort commands a fine view of the surrounding

country, and is to this mountain what the Point" is to grand old "Lookout."

The Progress of Rome.

Rome is not springing upward at mushroo

trides, but her growth is sure and substantial

The ring of the workman's hammer, telling of enterprise and prosperity, can be heard throughout the city, and new buildings and

improvements are springing up on all sides. But we want more room. A building of some description now marks the site of nearly every available building lot within the corporate

limits of Rome proper, and in order to meet the demands and work out that destiny com-mensurate with her grand advantage, Rome must absorb some of her suburban towns.

A large number of our business men now reside in the flourishing town of DeSoto, east and south Rome and Forrestville. The center of none of these corporations is over half a mile distant from the business center of Rome.

It would be to their advantage as well as to Rome's for all to be made one city; and we trust the day is not far distant when these five

An Old Spoon.

Mrs. VanDusen, of Elbert county, has a sil-

A Story of Fickle Fortune.

Lest Tuesday a handsome old gentleman, 6½ feet high, with broad shoulders and grizzly beard, 77 years old, who had just walked from New Orleans to Hartwell, stepped in to see Old B. and said: "In 1839 you knew our house as the biggest grocery and shipping establishment in Charleston. I was the junior partner. I left Charleston and did a successful importing hasiness in New Orleans but

ful importing business in New Orleans, but the war left me flat. I am now footing it back to the old palmetto state." He seemed

delighted when informed that it was only six

A New Style of Moving.

I noticed a new style of moving recently

I noticed a new style of moving recently. A negro by the name of Dave Ingram was walking down the road with a bedstead on his shoulder, followed by his wife with a trunk on her head, while ahe was closely followed by another woman with a bundle of bedding, slats, etc., in her arms. He was caught grabbling potatoes out of a man's patch about six weeks ago, and agreed to serve the proprietor a menth to evade prosecution. On being released, he proceeded to another man's patch and grabbled again, and is now complying with the terms of another compromise.

miles to the Savannah river, the state line

From the Newnan, Ga., Herald.

rom the Rome, Ga., Courier.

corporations will be one.

From the Hartwell, Ga., Sun.

rom the Washington, Ga., Gazette,

aims to have

and can be transported over the mountains of

as the mountain is penetrated, and some spec imens taken out will assay \$2,000 to the ton. The depth of the "lead" is unknown, and its

ichness beyond computation.

and six miles from Spring Place, Georgia. I prospected on this mountain, traveling to point about twelve miles from the railroa

The End of a Sensational Murder Trial-A Ploye County Ravisher Arrested A Negro Oursges
His Daughter A Tour Through the
Griffin County Fastery-Other Notes stopping at the house of a gentleman named

THE BURKE TRAGEDY.

ALL THE PARTIES IN THE CASE

ACCQUITTED.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., December 7.—[Special.]—unke superior court closed on Wednesday night. The dispatch of business was faster than expected. icitor-general Boykin Wright is much respected and honored for his ability and quick dispatch of business. His honor, Judge Roney, deserves as much mention of the unusual quick time in which every case on the docket was called and dispensed with in eight days, court here always fore going through two weeks at least, until A NOTED CASE ON TRIAL.

Quite an array of legal talent was had on the se of the State vs. T. Brit Rodgers and R. C. Mc Norrill, charged with murder of, in the two eases, of the killing of Frank Syms and Tom Syms in this county last year, and the case of the state John T. Cox, charged with assault with intent to murder "Duff" Syms, at same time. Mr. T. Bri Rodgers was tried at last term and acquitted of the murder of Tom Syms. He and McNorrill were still untried for murder of Frank Syms, and Me Norrill of Tom Syms, and Cox for shooting Duff Syms. This trial lasted one entire week last term, and was a noted case all over the state. When the case was sounded this term, Solicitor-general B. Wright, Hon. W. T. Gary, Judge R. O. Lovett and Hon. James C. C. Black, of Angusta, appeared for the state,

and Hon. John J. Jones: H. Clay Foster and Judge H. D. D. Twiggs appeared for defendants. Anothe long trial was apprehended. The state moved for a continuance on the grounds of the absence of the magistrate who presided at the inquest and took down the testimony, and who was absent from

months, when his labors were rewarded with discoveries he thought worthy of assays. With a carpetbag full of specimens he wended his way to this city, where they were exhibited. People thought he was a crank and laughed at his glowing accounts of the hidden wealth he had discovered. Many were asked to assist him in a financial point of view, for he was at the time "dead broke," but his cres were pronounced (N. G." by the knaving The defense admitted all that state wanted to prove. Finally the defendants were all given a verdict of not guilty, and the case was ended.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE,
The facts of this often discussed case were that Rodgers had an altercation with Mr. Tom Syms at a baseball ground the day previous to the final difficulty, and Mc-Norrill's face was slapped by old man Tom Syms, ed his son Frank also sough a difficulty with McNorrill. The next evening the entire party met at McBean church, and after Sabbath school Tom Syms invited T. Brit Rodgers to go down in ods and fight it out. They went in this order: Mr. Tom Syms leading, Rodgers following, McNorrill, his friend and Cox, a nephew of Rodgers, and Mr. "Duff" Syms bringing up the rear. Not far in the grove, under some brush wood, Frank Syms and a friend appeared, seemingly waiting for the entire party. The difficulty at once began, orgers returning a fire from a pistol in the hands of Frank Syms, the latter falling mortally wound ed and died about fifteen days afterward. Mr. Tom Syms unarmed knocked Rodgers down and egan beating him and Rodgers still shooting a him while under him, and as he fell on the and, "Duff" Syms then ran up and began firing on Rodgers, when McNorrill and Cox aided Rod ers with their pistols and a general fusilade of pistol shots ensued. Rodgers was shot through the face by Duff Syms, but not fatally, McNorrill and Cox not being hurt, while Duff Syms shot four times in the back mortally, by Cox. Mr. Tom Sims being riddled by bullets and killed while on Rodgers beating him. The fatal shot said to have killed him was fired by Rodgers as he fell from the blow of Mr. Tom Syms.

WHAT THE DEPENSE PROVED. The defendants proved on the former trial tha e Symses had prepared for the difficulty, and had Frank Syms secreted in ambush near the church; to come to the rescue. Frank Syms being shot down through the bowels and spinal column and paralyzed, not moving at all after he was bit by a lucky shot fired from Rodgers' pistol at the first of the difficulty, the shot from Frank Syms pistol missing Rodgers and striking the grave yard fence in the rear. The state's theory was to ove that the Symes neither the old man. Frank or "Duff" were armed at all, as no pistols vere found on their persons at once after the diffi ulty which was rebutted on the trial of Rodgers at the last term of the court by evidence that Frank Syms after firing twice at Rodgers fell on his own pistol, dropping it as he was shot down Mr. "Duff" Syms, it was proved after running un and shooting Rodgers in the face on the ground turned and ran throwing his pistol away in some ashes. The pistol shot in the rear of Rodgers that hit the graveyard palings explained the fact as he fell or just before he fell mortally wound-

The whole matter is at an end now; much to

COURT IN GLYNN.

Convicted of Murder, But No Hangings to

Take Place.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., December 7.—[Special.]—Supeor court adjourned yesterday until the second Monday in January. The following criminal cases State vs. Mike Frazier. Murder; verdict, guilty

with recommendation; sentenced to penitentiary State vs. Benneford Edwards. Murder: vardiet involuntary manslaughter in the commission of

an unlawful act; sentenced to six months imprisonment, or \$50 and costs. State vs. Harry Williams. Assault with intent to murder; verdict of guilty, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

All the defendants were colored. This clears the

docket of all important criminal case Two Rapers in Floyd.

ROME, Ga., December 7.-[Special.]-To-day the wife of a negro named Clark, informed marshal Magruder that her husband had committed rape on their little daughter, injuring her severely, and asked that a warrant be sworn out for his arrest. Clark had fled, however, and as yet his wherea bouts is unknown. He had heretofore borne good

Hez Parsons, the negro who is charged with hav ing raped a twelve year old negro girl a few miles from Rome three weeks ago, and who fled imme diately after the crime was committed, was arrested to-day and lodged in jail.

Fire in Birmingham.

Mrs. VanDusen, of Elbert county, has a silver spoon that is more than two hundred years old. It was made in Scotland in 1676, and has the year and the initials I. C. I. H. engraved en it. The history of this spoon is that a lady had five made and gave one to each of her daughters, and this one has been handed down from mother to eldest daughter for more than two centuries. It was once owned by the mother of Mr. Jerome Lessur of this county. A Scotch colony settled on Broad river, which divides Wilkes and Elbert counties, about a century ago, and this relic probably crossed the Atlantic with the other effects of this colony. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 7.—[Special.]—This morning at two o'clock the large frame building on First avenue, known as the Nixon house, was totally destroyed by fire. The hotel was unoccupied, but contained five thousand dollars worth o furniture which was also destroyed. The furniture was fully insured, but the building had only small insurance. It is not known how the fire originated.

Mr. McElmurray at Home.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., December 7.—[Special.]—Hon. Thomas J. McElmurray, senator 17th district, paid friends and relatives a flying trip last Saturday and Sunday, and returned to Atlanta in time for roll call in the senate Monday. Judge McElmur ray counts his friends in Burke and in his district by scores, and is much honored and respected

Death of Mrs. Lula Ewell. BLAKELY, Ga., December 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. George R. Ewell, nee Miss Lula Wade, a most es timable lady, of Arlington, died of pneumonis Friday, and was interred here yesterday in the family burying ground. The bereaved husband and little ones have the heartfelt sympathies of

our entire people. A Big Cotton Transaction. ROME, Ga., December 7.—[Special.]—The largest conton transaction that has occurred here in some time took place yesterday, when Mr. T. F. Howell purchased two thousand bales from Montgomery

THE GRIFFIN FACTORY. Its Work and Its Prospects-Paying Good

Dividends.

GRIFFIN, Ga., December 7.—[Special.]—Through the kindness of Mr. R. H. Drake, the clever book keeper for the Griffin manufacturing company THE CONSTITUTION'S correspondent had the pleasure of a visit through the factory on yesterday evening, and was shown all the advantages of the

evening, and was shown all the advantages of the improvement made in the fabric manufacture. It not only pays a handsome revenue to the investor, but it adds to the wealth of the entire south. Starting at the engine room Mr. Drate said: "We have a one hundred and eighty horse power engine of the Harris Coriiss make, the best engine made on this continent. In fact, all our machinery is of the latest and best patents; there is nothing in the mill that isn't first-class. We are turning out now about 7,000 yards of goods daily that grades, notwithstanding our machinery is new, above the Exposition utilis. The Macon and Waynesville mills make the finest cotton goods in the south, now, but when our machinery gets down like theirs is we will excel them."
Judging from the texture of the goods now, when the machinery becomes settled, the Griffin mills will be the peer of any to be found any where.

where.
Continuing Mr. Drake said. "We are secure sgainst fire. Those pipes attached to the roof up there are automatic fire plugs. In case fire should break out, it would only have to reach 150° to melt those caps off, then the whole floor would be flooded in two minutes. Besides this we have regular plugs and an engine that throws a 6 ineh solid stream on top the building, so you see what chance fire would have here."

"Do you find sale for all the goods you are making?" Yes, we are behind now on orders. We can'

as we are bealing now on orders. We can make the goods fast enough, to supply the deman at the present. We can't say how long this will last, but if good goods will keep it up we will a ways be sold ahead. Superintendent Randall is born factory man, and he will run this mill to the best advantage, which means he will continue t make the goods A 1, thereby securing ready sal for them at all times." em at all times.'

for them at all times."

With this the reporter left the factory with its humming spindles, to meet another new enterprise, that of Mr. C. H. Osborn, the carriage man, who is now receiving his machinery for an iron foundry. Mr. Osborn proposes starting the foundry about January. He has connected with him in this new enterprise a gentleman of means and experience.

Cotton Thieves Arrested. BLAKELY, Ga., December 7.-[Special.]-Deputy Sheriff Cripstead brought in two colored men yes terday, charged with stealing a bale of cotton from the ginbouse of Mr. Ltsbon Averitt It seems they owed a merchant in a neighboring town for supplies, and he had threatened to frail them out they did not get his money, and they resorted this plan to settle.

Burial of Miss Lizzie Tumlin, CAVE SPRINGS, Ga., December 7 .- [Special.] - Ye terday was a sad day for our village. Miss Lizzie laughter of Colonel N. J. Tumlin, was buried from the Baptist church, of which she was a member Rev. Mr. Lane, the pastor, preached an appropriate sermon from the text, "Arise ye and depart, for this is not your rest." Miss Lizzle was universally popular, and deservedly so. Her life was beautiful and her character spotless. The stores were shut and business suspended during the funeral and as the procession passed through town.

STATE SPECIALS CONDENSED. Mr. Alford Owens, of Abbeville, owns two tam deer, a male and female, two years old, the buc being almost perfectly white. They are prize-very highly by the family, and are said to be ver fine.

FIFTY YEARS AGO IN GEORGIA. Mr. John A. Trenchard's Recollections o

From the Elberton, Ga., New South. Since my visit to my old Georgia home last March, my mind is continually reverting to persons and scenes of 'long ago.''; and I have thought it might not be uninteresting to your readers to have some reminiscences of the people and the place as they were thirty year go. I have thought it might revive in the minds of the survivors of that period pleasant memories, and be interesting reading to the young to hear something of their kindred who have gone to that bourn whence no travele returns. I will give a sketch of the place as it then existed, and of the leading inhabitants who lived there then. My article will be his

The courthouse now stands as it stood then The courthouse now stands as it stood then, except that it was then fenced in, and the stairs went up on the inside. The only buildings on the south side of the public square were colonel McIntosh's dwelling and law office and Samuel B. Stanford's dwelling. On the cast side of the square Wm. A. Switt had a small wilding in which he least his greening. small building in which he kept his groceries and havy goods. This building was purchased by Major J. H. Jones, moved further south, d on its site Major Jones built the store and on its site Major Jones built the store building now occupied by him. The rest of that side of the square was vacant. On the north side Amos L. Vail occupied the cast cor-ner in his two story brick as a tailor shop and gent's furnishing goods. The next was the Masonic building, occupied below by Messrs. W. J. & J. L. Clark as a dry goods store. Then M. J. & J. L. Clark as a dry goods store. Then came the two story brick erected by Colonel McMillan, who had moved to Habersham county, and then occupied by S. Marcus, merchant. And the next was the west corner building, then owned by G. W. & J. D. James, and occupied in east wing by Jett Thomas and George W. Allen as a store; balance used se botal.

William A. Swift, father of the Swift boys was the leading merchant of Elberton. He was a first-class business man and a leading spirit in all the public and benevolent enter-prises of the town and the county. No mar stood higher in business circler than William A. Swift, and no man was more forward in fostering public education and its concomitants. The only enemy he had on earth was himself. He was cut off in the prime of his useful manhood, and left an estate apprised a forty thousand dollars,—made in Elberton. I am glad his sons are following in their father's footsteps as business men and will rejoice to see them even exceed his excellent business

Major Hammond was another conspicu figure in Elberton society at that time major was a stable and a courtly gentleman— one of the old school, when the name implied a great deal. For polish of manner, surbanity in social intercouse and in practice of all the amenities of life, Major Hammond stood a head and shoulders above his peers. His excellent and noble wife and his sweet

and highly accomplished daughter, Nora, were two ladies in whose company one could enjoy the sweet social converse, so unassuming, and yet so cultivated and so polished that one when he or she had left their presence felt the elevating influence of the social con-test. But this article is long enough and I will close it. This is a sample of what will follow. If you choose to print them, they will be continued for some months.

He Had a Law of His Own.

From the Washington, Ga., Gazette.

Major George Mills has just wound up the affairs of the Magruder mines, paying every dollar that the concern owed. The merchants of Washington had claims to the amount of over five hundred dollars, and these have all been paid cash. The major says he never dealt with more gentlemanly, upright men in his life than the merchants of our town. That when Major Jackson failed he went to the men in this place to whom the mines were indebted, and told them he would see them paid; that this satisfied them and not one of them bothered him with a legal process. The major says he didn't care anything about the law, that he had a little law of his own that law, that he had a little law of his own that would see that all debts were paid in which he was at all concerned. Major Mills has a heart that is big enough to take in all mankind. Our people have always felt assured of this fact, and it is with universal regret that they will see him leave our part of the country. He goes to his home in Beach Island, S. C., towarrow, and he carries with him our heartiest. grow, and he carries with him our hearties wishes for a green old age, in which happines and contentment alone will be known.

From the New York World.

Mrs. Blaine has been always credited with being Mrs. Blaine has been always credited with being the smbitious member of the family. She is very proud of her husband, and while she wants him always to be successful, yet she herself pre'e's a quiet life. I heard her say at Augusta, when the election result was still undecided: "Oh, there is nothing that can ever pay me for the agony and suffering of this summer. No white house, no power can ever compensate me for what I have been called upon to endure since we against our utilis gave up the peace and quiet of a happy home for this session of perfect misery." GILMER'S HOME.

A GLYMPSE OF GEORGIA BEFORE

one of the Quaint Old Houses of Oglethorpe County Wherein Lived an Ex-Governor of Georgia and His Wifs-Some Queer Specimens of Rocks and Wonders of Nature.

exington, Ga., Cor. Greensboro Journal. To-day I accepted the hospitality of Mr. E. Reynolds, who now resides at the home of the late Governor Gilmer. Perhaps this is one of the most historic places in this section, and a brief description of it may not be uninteresting. The house is situated near the center of the town on the road to Greensboro. To reach the house from the main street, one goes in a little wicket gate, and enters a walk leading through an avenue of magnoliss and cedars. The yard around is sodded with grass, and dotted here and there with flowbeds and shrubbery. Almost hid in the circle of some giant oaks is the house, two stories in height, with long colonades and massive columns reaching to the roof. The very exterior of the house shows that it was built when money was plentiful. The ornamentation of the columns, the window casements, the highly polished granite flagstones leading to the colonades bear testimony to the taste and wealth of the builder. From the rear wealth of the builder. From the rear colonade you enter a hallway whose wide dimensions and lofty ceilings would cause the builders of our chicken-coop houses of to-day to stare with wonder and envy. Off this hallway on the right is the reception room of the governor. Here, too, the same lofty ceilings, polished to a glitter, with windows dropping almost to the floor, and ornamented with handsome designs in plaster-of-paris mouldings. Like the hallway and the other rooms, the parlor is in keeping with the lofty ceilings. Roomy, broad, it gives one a feeling of perfect tree-dem.

dem.

On either side of the steps leading from the colonade are collections of beautifully tinted rocks—in purple, delicate red, and variegated colors—which, from time to time Governor Gilmer found on the land lying about the homestead. Standing just at the footsteps are two curiosities in the shape of alters of store. two curiosities in the shape of altars of stone, which the governor found years ago in the forest just beyond the residence. These altars are hewn from the solid stone and are about four are hewn from the solid stone and are about four feet in height. They are pyramidal in shape and are made with step-like platforms running around them at a distance of about a foot apart. The workmanship, the carving and chiseling shows that they were worked by men who used metal tools, and who understood more than the Indian race. They were found almost completely buried in the carth, and the question has always been by whom were they made, and for what purpose? That they were used as a place for sacrifice is evidenced by the flat tops, and the burned apevidenced by the flat tops, and the burned ap-pearance of the granite, which time has not entirely effaced. The Indians, as far as we know, while believing in a Great Spirit, never offered up a sacrifice, nor used altars for that purpose. And, indeed, if they did, their vaga-bend lives, their lazy dispositions, contradict the opinion that they worked the stone. And if these did not, the evidence that the altars were hows by metal instruments would prove that the Indian had no hand in their construction. These two altars coupled with other curiosities—may turnish some evidence that America was inhabited by a race prior to the Indian; a race more intelli-

ent, who understood the process f hardening metals, who offered po sacrifices to a deity, and were nevery way superior to the race we now consider the aborigines of America. There i com here for every kind of speculation as to this pre-historic race.

Not more than half a mile from the resi-

sence, lying in the midst of a forest of oak and oine, is one of the greatest curiosities we have ever seen. As you go into the forest from an open pasture, you notice lying around you, massive boulders of rock, piled one on the other, their sides as smooth as if sawed, and split here and there with mathematical pre-cision. They lie on either hand; seeming, by their positions, to have been placed there with a view to effect. But their enormous size pre-cludes the possibility that human hands did the work. Oue rock I noticed in particular. It weighs not less than a hundred tons, and is in shape exactly like a loaf of baker's bread. It lies upon another rock, smaller than itself, and more than half of it projects into space. The mystery is how it manages to hold. It is overbalanced, and looks as if the slightest touch would send it whirling to the slightest touch would send it whirling to the earth. A pathway—as perfect as though made by human hands—run between these rocks, and on either side the massive boulders tower up in some places fifty feet. Going down this pathway, you at last come to a huge rock sunk in the ground, and the chain of boulders is broken by the further side which is perpendicular, and overlooks a ravine fully a hundred feet deep. Here is a curiosity of curiosities. Just to the left of you as you stand looking down upon the stream that winds itself below is a mammoth boulder upon which rasts another of equal proportions. This is the famous shaking rock. It is about sixty feet in circumference, perhaps seven feet thick, and does not weigh under fifty tons. It is balanced upon the bottom rock on a natural pivot, and so nicely is it placed that but a slight effort will oause ut to rock to and fro. Indeed, when the wind is high, it gently sways back and forth. I have never it gently sways back and forth. I have never nt gently sways back and forth. I have nover yet seen anything to equal this curious rock, and it will remain always a sign of the wonderful work of the Maker's hand. It is evident from the position of the boulders, with the great rents and splits in them, that they were hurled there at a time when all nature was in a state of convulsion. Who can explain it?

There is no when of rocks they do not balong. There is no chain of rocks, they do not belong to a mountain range, for all around them the land is level, and the soil deep and fertile. To see these curiosities is a sufficient inducement

for a visit to Lexington.

While I am writing of the wonderful freaks of nature, I cannot retrain from recalling to mind a few incidents of the great man who midst of once lived in the midst of them. He was a grand man, was Governor Gilmer. I have heard so was Governor Gilmer. I have heard so many say, and his wife was a noble woman. Their devotion to each other was something wonderful. To his wife Governor Gilmer was as tender and as gentle in his later years as any lever could have been. To those who lived in the county this devoted couple were particularly kind. It seemed to be the life aim of the governor and his wife to scatter kindness and works of charity all around them; and the people were devoted to them. All over the county so good were they, so uniformly kind and gentle, they were always spoken of as "Uncle and Aunt Silmer." There was no stiffness in them, and the people never spoke in the conventional term of "governor," but "uncle and aunt."

An Unruly Army.

New Orleans Times Democrat. We must certainly have a very unruly army. It is small, it is true—smaller then that of any European army, or than that of any of our sister American republies, but unruly and difficult to manage. The principal occupation of its officers would seem, judging from the reports of the secretary of war, to econsist in sitting on courts-martial. During the past year there have been no less than 13,263 courts-martial by general, garrison and regimental courts, an average of forty-two a day. If we further remember that our entire army consists of only 4.256 men, it will be seen that these courts martial are more than half as numerous as the entire number of enlisted men, indicating that every other soldier is court-martailed annually is small, it is true-smaller then that of any Eu-

From the Philadelphia Press. It is remarkable that the two greatest men o all times, Julius Casarand Napoleon Bonaparte could not regulate or control their own wives, and they had six between them. This would seem to show that it is easier to govern the world than one's own household. It might indicate, also, that women are stronger, or more stubborn than men. DO IT NOW.

In Twenty Years McBRIDE

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Now he proposes to sell an immense line of elegant and fashionable

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Fine Cutlery, Cut Glass,

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Bridal Presents.

At Lower Prices than ever seen before in the South. Many rare, rich and beautiful Goods at and below cost. For the past week housekeepers have availed themselves of this opportunity, and have bought many bargains.

On January 1st McBride will move into Senator Brown's splendid store opposite the passenger depot, and proposes to sell the Immense Stock now on hand at some price, to avoid moving it. Bring the Cash, you can't get out without buying.

Goods delivered Free to any part of the City.

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To Contractors.

SEALED BIDS OR PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of the Judge of Probate in
the town of Jasper, Walker county, Alabama, until
Il o'clock a. m. Tuesday, January 6th, 1835, for the
building of a stone courthouse, to be two stories
high, forty-three by eighty-six feet, according to
the plans and specifications on file in the office of
the Probate Judge and the several orders of the
commissioners court relating thereto.
The court of county commissioners reserves the
right to rejectany or all bids.

F. A. GAMBLE, Judge of Probate Walker County, Alabama. Jasper, Ala., November 20, 1884.

Subdues Inflammation Controls all Hemorrhages, Acute and Chronic. Venous and Mucous, THYALCABLE FOR BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, CHAF-INGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES,

SORE EYES, SORE FEET, THE WONDER OF HEALING!

For Piles, Blind, Fleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.
For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Ermises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvellous manner. For Inflamed and flore Eyes, _Itseffect mpon these delicate organs is simply marvellous.

Et is the Kadies' Wriend.—All female
complaints yield to its wondrous power. For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, its action upon these is most remark-

Toothache, Faceache, Bites of In-POND'S EXTRACT. RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS! USED IN HOSPITALS!

Cantilon.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The generics has the words ** POND'S EXTRACT" blown to the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buy Grapper. None there is generics. Always inste. on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation.

It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS OF POND'S EXTRACT COM-BINED WITH THE PUREST AND MOST DELICATE PERFUME FOR LADIES' BOUDGE. PONDE PATRACT 50c, \$1.00, \$1.75.

Orders amounting to 35 worth sent express free on receipt of money or P. O. order.

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76 Fifth Ave., New York nov22-dly sat mon wee & wky nextrd mt not

BANK NOTICE.

On and after Wednesday December 10th the indersigned banks and bankers will open at 9 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock.

Customers and all whom it may concern will please take notice:

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,
GATE CITY NATH MAL BANK,
ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK,
MERCHANT'S BANK,
MADDON, RUCKER & CO.
W. M. & R. J. LOWBY,
Will open at 9 and close at 3 p. m. o'clock and close at 2 o'clock.

Old papers at Constitution office

at 25 cents a hundred. Old papers at Constitution office

at 25 cents a hundred.

CHRIS 'S MIRACLE

AN ABLE DISCOURSE BY

gistop Beckwith's Bassalaureate Sarmon at the Georgia State University, B. That no Bautral Laws Were Violi in the Workings of Christ.

The sermon printed below was del Bishop Beckwith at the Athens co ment in July last. It is due to Bishe with to say that the sermen as pro only the manuscript copy, many thoughts on that occasion being left that were spoken impromptu.
"Why should it be thought a thing incre
you, that God should raise the dead?

Lord Bacon, in his "Student's Prayer bord Bacon, in his "student's Praye the following petition: "This also we beg, that human things may not such as are divine, neither that from locking of the gates of sense and the of a greater natural light, anything dulity or intellectual night may ar minds fowards Divine mysteries." " er should be in the heart of every wishes, with an narrative of every er should be in the heart of every wishes, with an unprejudiced mind, answer to the question, "Wint i Unconsciously we get under the it the tendencies of our age. The i atmosphere becomes charged, it speak, with the prevailing thoughts and they, unconsciously to us, effe tust vision, coloring our views, dist perceptions and prejudicing our "A predisposition arising out of the habits of thought" is init down by as the chief instrument in that gretion in human thought by which, in so many minds have been brought only not to things miraculous, and into

so many minds have been brought onism to things miraculous, and into only with things rationalistic. It is danger arises that, while science an gates of sense and kindles a great light, incredulity and intellectual marise in our minds toward divine It is of the last importance to us that possible, we should free ourselves in our minds toward the surject was not what is called the surject. tyranny of what is called the spiri if we would wisely examine the clai-ligion, and if we hope to reach a which we will be writing to take w that life which is beyond the grave, then, for a mind open to truth and fet us follow some of the thoughts su

The apostle takes for granted the of a God, nor is it possible to discusupen any other supposition. If a be wrought, God must work it; but no God, there can be no ground for We do not ask if man can work the question would be absurd, but this? And this question presu there is a God. In 1866 Mr. Huxi there is a God. In 1866 Mr Huxin the Spectator, said: "It is these been a favorite tenet that atheism is as abourd, logical as polytheism," and that "denyin hillity of miricles seems to me quil fiable as speculative atheism." I sist therefore upon the acknow the existence of God—omnipocient, omnipresent. This is the Bible in whom Paul betieved and asked, "is it incredible that He the dead?" Or to simplify the miricles incredible? The tendend is to answer yes, they are incredingosible. The laws of nature ble, and if God worked a mirael violate laws whose regularity and violate laws whose regularity and ness are essential to the very ord He would destroy the harmony introduce irregularity and conse trophe. Or it might be said, if not they are still incredible, for if one of His fixed laws, while he infinite nower se control all other one of His fixed laws, while he coinfinite power so control all other prevent the violent disturbances when the substitute such that the would thus substitute such that tions of his power, for that grand universe, which through countibourne witness to the fact that He law. That God should violate the true is keld to be incredible, and held to be incredible, an nure is held to be increatible, an fees that it is exceedingly diffic such a thing. But, I ask, is imagine such a thing? I know that a miricle is a violation of a one of well nigh universal pamong scientific and religious it therefore true? If you will the additional series with the series of th ment—a miracle is a violatio law—is a declaration of the the miracle is to be wrought. pessible for us, finite beings, to by which the great God will a for granted that a miracle mu of law, and then conclude that of nature is opposed to such vicele is incredible! Take for exa cle of the resurrection. Mar writers will grant that it is a vinral law, and simply claim that nipotent lie can do all things can violate His laws; to which will reply that though Got tent, yet the violation is so contrary to, and reconstruction and universal mode.

known and universal m course of events is governed, incredible that He should do Incredible that He should do fore, miracles as Strauss deels impossible! The real quadre, is, are miracles violations of law? I do that they are! I do not believ is justifiable in saying that which God can work a miracle natural law! Do we know the Can we number them and call. Can we number them and names? On the contrary, is we are exceedingly ignorant nature? After all the n arv of these laws which have d century, are not the scienti who declare that our knowle infancy? If this be so, how cai fidently as to the mode by wh work a miracle? You will an miracle is not a violation of in accordance with law, and then Is that true? Would the rethe dead cease to be a miracle shown that God accomplished natural laws? Every one that resurrection is a resurrection is a resurrection make as to the mode in which To say that a miracle perform thereby a miracle performance.

natural law—is simply to sta credible that meracles shou in that way! But that fact e exclude all other ways! The consider a miracle a violation have been educated to belie we cannot understand how it it, and because what artes for them His to me that it will be di this view must be the con must first show that all the laws of nature (w and with all their . (which is impossible) are so definitely the limit of violating) but of continuous without violating or work a miracle ustified in saying all thi

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IT NOW.

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e Cutlery, Cut Glass, mps, Vases,

ocks, Statuary.

lverware, istmas and

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Lower Prices than ever before in the South. rare, rich and beautiful s at and below cost. For past week housekeepers availed themselves of this rtunity, and have bought

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ED BIDS OR PROPOSALS WILL BE REalls OR PROPOSALS WILL RE RE-the office of the Judge of Probate in Jasper, Walker county, Alabama, unfil m. Tuesday, January 6th, 1883, for the a stone courthouse, to be two stories three by eighty-six feet, according to ad specifications on file in the office of Judge and the several orders of the jers court relating thereto. (of county commissioners reserves the

out of county established of Probate, and F. A. GAMBLE, Judge of Probate, Walker County, Alabama,

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Wounds, its action upon these is most remark-

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CHRIS 'S MIRACLES.

AN ABLE DISCOURSE BY AN EMI-NENT DIVINE

Ejstep Beckwith's Bassiaureste Sermon Delivered at the Georgia State University, Showing That no Natural Laws Were Violated in the Workings of Christ.

The sermon printed below was delivered by Bishop Beckwith at the Athens commence ment in July last. It is due to Bishop Beckwith to say that the sermon as presented is only the manuscript copy, many of his best thoughts on that occasion being left out here that were spoken imprompta.

"Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead? Acts, Ch 26. v. S.

you, that God should raise the dead? Acts, Ch. 26, v. 8.
Lord Bacon, in his "Student's Prayer," makes the following petition: "This also we humbly beg, that human things may not prejudice such as are divine, neither that from the unlocking of the gates of sense and the kindling of a greater natural light, anything of incredulity or intellectual night may arise in our minus towards Divine brysteries." This prayershould be in the heart of every man who wishes, with an unprejudiced mind, to find an answer to the question, "What is truth?" Unconsciously we get under the influence of the tendencies of our age. The intellectual atmosphere becomes charged, it I may so speak, with the prevailing thoughts of the day, and they, unconsciously to us, effect our mutual vision, coloring our views, disturbing our perce; tions and prejudicing our judgments. "A predisposition arising out of the prevailing habits of thought' is inid down by Mr. Lesky as the chief instrument in that great revolution in human thought by which, in this age, so many minds have been brought into antagonism to things miraculous, and into sympathy onism to things miraculous, and into sympathy only with things rationalistic. It is thus the danger arises that, while science unlocks the daiger arises that, while science unlocks the gates of sense and kindles a greater natural right, incredulity and intellectual night may arise in our minds toward divine mysterica. It is of the last importance to us that, so far as possible, we should free ourselves from the tyranny of what is called the spirit of the age; if we would wisely examine the claims of religion, and if we hope to reach a conclusion which we will be willing to take with us to that life which is beyond the grave. Praying, then, for a mind open to truth and only truth, let us follow some of the thoughts suggested by the text.

The apostle takes for granted the existence The apostle takes for granted the existence of a God, nor is it possible to discuss this text upon sny other supposition. If a miracle can be wrought, God must work it; but if there be no God, there can be no ground for argument. We do not ask if man can work a miracle; the question would be absurd, but can God do this. And this question presupposes that there is a God. In 1866 Mr. Huxley, writing in the Spectator, said: "It is and always has been a favorite tenet of mine, that atheism is as absurd, logically speaking, as polytheism," and that "denying the possibility of miricles seems to me quite as unjustifiable as speculative atheism." We must insist therefore upon the acknowledgement of bility of miricles seems to me quite as unjustifiable as speculative atheism." We must insist therefore upon the acknowledgement of the existence of God—omnipotent, omnicient, omnipresent. This is the God of the Bible in whom Paul believed and of whom he asked, "Is it incredible that He should raise the dead?" Or to simplify the question, are miricles incredible? The tendency of oar age is to answer yes, they are incredible, because impossible. The laws of nature are invariable, and if God worked a., miracle, He would violate laws whose regularity and changelessness are essential to the very order of nature. He would destroy the harmony of his work, introduce irregularity and consequent catastrophe. Or it might be said, if not impossible, they are still incredible, for if God violated one of His fixed laws, while he could by his infinite power so control all other laws as to prevent the violent disturbances which would naturally ensue, yet it is incredible that He would thus substitute such unnatural exertions of his power, for that grand order in the universe, which through countless ages has bourne witness to the fact that He is a God of law. That God should violate the laws of nature is held to be incredible, and I freely condess that it is exceedingly difficult to imagine such a thing. But, I ask, is it necessary to imagine such a thing? I know that the idea that a miricle is a violation of a natural law is one of well nigh universal prevalence beth among scientific and religious writers; but is it therefore true? If you will think for a moment—a miracle is a violation of a natural law is one of the mode by which the miracle is to be wrought. How can it be law-is a declaration of the mode by which the miracle is to be wrought. How can it be

inent—a infraction of the mode by which the miracle is to be wrought. How can it be possible for us, finite beings, to know the mode by which the great God will act? We take it for granted that a miracle must be a violation of law, and then conclude that, as all we know of nature is opposed to such violation, a miracle is incredible! Take for example the miracle of the resurrection. Many theological writers will grant that it is a violation of natural law, and simply claim that as God is omnipotent He can do all things and therefore can violate His laws; to which his opponent will reply that though God be omnipotent, yet the violation of His laws is so contrary to, andirrecoacilable with the known and universal mode by which the course of events is governed, that it is simply incredible that He should do so; and therefore, miracles as Strauss declares are simply impossible! The real question, there dore, ie, are miracles necessarily violations of law? I do not believe that they are! I do not believe that day man is justifiable in saying that the only way in which God can work a miracle is by violating nature! law! Do we know the laws of nature? Can we number them and call them by their names? On the contrary, is it not true that we are exceedingly ignorant of the laws of nature? After all the narvelous discoveries of those laws which have distinguished this century, are not the scientists the very men who declare that our knowledge is stiff in its infancy? If this be so, how can we speak so confidently as to the mode by which alone God can who declare that our anowages as con-fidently as to the mode by which alone God can work a miracle? You will answer that, if the infancy? If this be so, how can we speak so confidently as to the mode by which alone God can work a miracle? You will answer that, if the miracle is not a violation of law, it must be in accordance with law, and then it is no miracle? Is that true? Would the resurrection from the dead cease to be a miracle if it could be shown that God accomplished it by the use of natural laws? Every one acknowledges that resurrection is a miracle? Well, if so, what difference can it make as to the mode in which it is performed? To say that a miracle is incredible—meaning thereby a miracle performed by violating natural law—is simply to state that it is incredible that miracle schould be performed in that way! But that fact cannot necessarily exclude all other ways! The reason why we consider a miracle a violation of law is that we have been educated to believe that because we cannot understand how God would work it, and because what are called miracles in the Bible, seem to be violations of law, therefore if God work a miracle, He must do it by some exertion of His Power independent of laws, by which He destroys those laws and substitutes for them His will. Now it seems to me that it will be difficult to prove that this view must be the correct one. Grauting that we do not know how God would work a miracle, and that those mentioned in the Bible seem to be violations of law, can you prove that they are such violations? If so you must first show that you are familiar with all the laws of nature (which no man claims) and with all their possible combinations (which is impossible) and also that you know so definitely the limit of God's power (not of violating) but of combining these laws without violating them, that you feel justified in saying that He cannot work a miracle without violating those laws? Ho you think any mortal man would be justified in saying all this of himself? If not, then how can he say a miracle is a violation of law? If not he other hand you insist that if it be not a violation of natural law, then in use t

let us look a little more closely at this matter. What power has man over the forces of mature? His power is very limited, and yet within those limits he has done many wonderful things. He cannot violate a law, or suspend a law, or make a new law. All that he can do is to learn the laws according to which the forces in nature act, and then use them, it is important to hear in prind that he take. can do is to learn the laws according to which the forces in nature act, and then use them. It is important to bear in mind that by thus using them i. e., by inducing them to work together; or to work against each other and thus cause one to weaken or temporarily neutralize another, he produces results which would not have been reached without his interention. This is very important. Man brings to bear his knowledge of how these forces act; he uses skill and design to take advantage of their natural action, and thus produces new results! For example, he learns the power of heat acting naturally upon water, viz: that it produces steam he learns that steam has great elastic power; he then builds a machine by which heat is applied to water, and the steam is conducted into cylinders and thus he induces steam acting naturally to move a train of cars. No natural law is violated; man has only utilized unvarying forces and produced results which could not have been accomplished without his skill. Examine the achievements of man upon the earth, from the construction of a tiny pin up to the building the pyramids; from the making a hair spring to the erection of a mighty steam engine, and you will see that he has simply learned how the forces of nature invertibly act and then by his ingenuity has devised modes by which these powers may be utilized. Not one law has been violated or enspended and no new law has been created. It is thus he builds a ship and, as be utilized. Not one law has been violated or suspended and no new law has been created. It is thus he builds a ship and, as we say, defied the winds and compelled them to bear him safely upon the pathless ocean, i. e., he has simply learned how to adapt his sails to the forces of the wind and used their natural forces as motive power! He places an engine in his ship and then drives ahead in the very teeth of the wind is a houses of some an engine in his ship and then drives ahead in the very teeth of the wind, i. e., he uses a force stronger than that of the winds and thus neutralizes their power. We say he yokes the lightning and sends it whispering round the world, i. e., he learns that wire is a good conductor of electricity, and then attaches the two ends of a wire to an electric battery and takes advantage of the natural law which electricity invariably follows. So with all his wondrous works, he simply hearns the laws by which the forces of nature act, and utilizes them, but never violates or suspends them, and never creates a new law. By the exercise of his ingenuity he brings about results which would not have been achieved without his skill. Well, if man can do this, cannot God do it? If not, why not? If He ennot then, as has been well said, his is the only torpid intellect in the universe. Has He not done it times without number? The intemperate winds lash and torment the sea till its noary waves rise in their wrath, and with loud thunderings rush upon the land as if to devour and them, and never creates a new law. By derings rush upon the land as if to devour and destroy, and yet in each tiny drop of water there is a mighty power at work, struggling with the storm, binding the waters down, and in the still, small voice of gravitation speak-ing ever, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, and here shalt thy proud waves be stayed!" i. e.: The forces of the wind did drive the waters over the land, but the force

of the attraction of gravitation struggles with and neutralizes the power of the tempest. How is it that the earth moves round the san? Simply by the utilizing two forces of nature: By the one force viz: that of motion the earth would go forward forever into the depths of space: by the other viz: that of the sun's attraction, the earth would go crashing into the sun; but by bringing both to act at the same time, a new result is produced. The forward motion is checked by attraction to the sun, the attraction is checked by the forward moion, and the earth moves of No law is violated or suspended, and no new "The rule is in nature," says a distinguished scientist, "that laws are ually made to counteract other in precisely the manner and degrather which some definite result requires." "N which some definite result requires." "No purpose is ever attained in nature except by the enlistment of laws as the means and instruments of attainment." Man by his skill in taking advantage of these laws, constructs the electric telegraph. God by His divine skill has constructed within an animal an electric machine more beautiful and wonderful than man had ever dreamed of. "The electric ray, or torpedo fish has been provided with an electric battery which would seem migaculais, did man not know that it is ustural.

raculcus, did man not know that it is natural. Says the duke of Argyle: "There are no less

then 940 hexagonal columns in this battery, like those of a bee's comb, and each of these is sub-divided by a series of horizontal plates which conserve to the plates. of a voltaic pile. The whole is supplied with an enormous amount of hervous matter, four great branches of which are as large as the animal's spinal cord which are as large as the animal's spinal cord of nervous matter, four great branches of which are as large as the animal's spinal cord and these spread out in a multitude of thread like filaments round the prismatic columns, and finally pass into the cells, suggesting an analogy with the arrangement by which an electric current, passing through a coil and round a magnet, is used to intensify the magnetic force. A complete knowledge of all the mysteries which have been gradually unfolded from the days of Galvano to those of Faraday, and of many others still inscrutable to us, is exhibited in this structure. In presence of this humble creation the knowledge of man stands abashed, and even Mr. Darwin exclaims: "It is impossible to conceive by what steps these wondrous organs have been produced." By an ingenuity which passes man's comprehension God has so utilized the forces of nature as to produce in this fish an electric battery by which it can use the lightning to destroy its enemies and capture its prey. How can man dare to set limits to this divine knowledge and skill and declare that what we sail a miracle must be a violation of the law? The world is literally filled with illustrations of the feet that by utilizing the forces of nature must be a violation of the law? The world is literally filled with illustrations of the fact that by utilizing the forces of nature and never violating them, sometimes using them singly, then combining them, and then opposing them to each other, results are produced which could not otherwise have been attained, and which, did we not see them would be deemed incredible. Let any man study tained, and which, did we not see them would be deemed incredible. Let any man study "the way of an eagle in the air," which Solomon declared he could not know, how one natural force is counterbalanced by another; how two or more forces are combined; how, by natural forces, the eagle is produced—a machine of marvelous construction, with every appliance necessary to utilize, combine, oppose and thus control the forces of nature, so that he can was that "counterly like sweep of the wings. control the forces of nature, so that he can make that "scythe-like sweep of the wings, that dare the headlong plunge through eddying gulfs of sir," and with Job he will exclaim, "He doeth great 'llings past finding out, yea, and wonders without number!" These achievements are none the less marvelous because, perchance, the law of evolution may be the great instrument by which they are brought about; the achievements remain, amazing in them. Self-evident design and wonderful in

make that "seythe-like sweep of the wings, that dare the headlong plunge through eddying gulfs of air," and with Job he will exclain, "He doeth great tilings past finding out, yes, and wonders without number?" These achievements are none the less marvelous because, perchance, the law of evolution may be the great instrument by which they are brought about; the achievements remain, amazion in their self-evident design and wonderful in their accomplishment!

But who may attempt to fathom the depths of knowledge, or to compass the minutes of skill by which, through the agency of natural laws, the Great Master Builder has wrought out the wondrous structure of a man? What numberless natural forces are at work in him, each equal to his destruction! With what superhuman skill they are combined in balances and counter-balances—and how with a wizsard's skill that mysterious thing which we call life guides and controls the mighty engine! Let the life pass out of that body, and at once the forces of nature, no longer restrained, begin to act, each according to its law, and the body, as a compact tructure, dissppears. While the life is in it, the forces of nature are controlled in their marvelous combinations and the body renains a wondrous instrument, by and through which we call five guides and countrols the mighty engine! Let the life pass out of that body, and at once the forces of nature, no longer restrained, begin to act, each according to its law, and the body as a compact tructure, dissppears. While the life is in it, the forces of nature are controlled in their marvelous combinations and the body renains a wondrous instrument, by and through which we call the guides and country of the forces of nature are controlled in their mervelous combinations and the body renains a wondrous instrument, by and through which men expresses himself to his fellow-man and traces in history back till you reach the first minute protopisms of far as man can distinguish, is identical with that of every other animal and traces in histo

overy vegetable upon the earth! "It has been rendered certain," says Professor Allman "that this same protoplasm lies at the base of all the phenomena of life, whether in the animal or vegetable kingdom." Now, looking at this tiny cell, try to learn how wonderfully God works! Using the forces of nature, and never violating them, the life within the cell begins to grow and multiply cells. As you waten it, it has constructed bones with polished joints, fitted them together and fastened them with ligsments, sovered them with flesh, wrapped them with nerves, built all through the flesh a morvelous network of veins, with here and marvelous network of veins, with here and there a mighty artery; planned and achieved the construction of a heart that throbs and beats and speeds the life blood everywhere; built a skull, constructed eyes with their mar-veleus sensitiveness to light; and ears respons-ive to every vibration of sound; a tongue with vocal cords to syllable man's thoughts in the veried tones of the human voice, and far within that skull, with infinite voice, and far within that skull, with infinite skill, has devised a royal throne, whereen sits and rules a kingly mind. Who can contemplate this exquisite machine with all its marvelous combinations and adaptations, and retrain from the words of the l'salmist: "Oh Lord, thou hast searched me out and known me! My bones are not hid from thee, though I be made secretly and fashioned beneath in the carth! Thine eyes did see my substance, yet being imperfect and in thy book were all my nembers written, which day by day were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them." Will you attempt to set limits to a skill, which Will you attempt to set limits to a skill, which by the use of the forces of nature (never violating their fixed laws) has evolved from that tiny cell, a living man? One thing is perfectly sure:
"We do know that a force exists, which in our ignorance of its true nature we call the vital ree, which has built up our bodily frames out a mere germ. This has been effected without the smallest violation of any law or order of nature, though in the course of its activity it has neutralized the action of other forces which would have exerted an opposite infli process has been effected once without any violation of such order, is there any reason why the knowledge, and power, and skill of the Creator shall not be able to effect it a second time without any violation of such order? If one did not know that a body has been constructed in this way, we would simply been constructed in this way, we would simply say it is incredible. How then can we say that for the Creator to reverse the process without violating law, would be incredible? And yet, to reverse this process would be 'be resurrection!' Why then should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead? I do not say that this is the way that God works miracles, for that were presumption, but I do say that if before man is formed He can so utilize the forces of nature as to build up a man (and this we know he does), there is neching incredible in the supposition that by using the forces of nature He can rebuild a man after His body has returned to its origiby using the forces of nature He can rebuild a man after His body has returned to its origi-nal elements! but the return of man to his original elements is death, and the rebuilding him is ressurrection! and therefore I do say that it is not a thing incredible that God should raise the dead! And yet this ressur-rection is the foundamental fact apon which Christianity rests.

Christianity rests. MR. EDWARDS'S BAD SON.

His Father Paroled for Shooting at Him and Hitting One of the Good Sons.

A few days ago old Mr. Edwards, who lives i West Forty-Third street, New York, had an alter cation with his wicked son, a very bad young man, and firing a pistol at him unfortunately missed him and wounded another son who was the pet of the family.

The New York Sun says: A tall, muscular young fellow, with a short-c-opped mustache and sharp black eyes, went to the Toombs court yesterday, and said he was old Mr. Edward's bad son Caarles,

black eyes, went to the Toombs court yesterday, and said he was old Mr. Edward's bad son Caarles, and wanted to surrender himself.

"I'm not so bad as the old man makes me out, he said. "I've been rather wild, I'know, but I guess he's got a screw loose somewhere, or he wouldn't have shor at me."

While he was waiting to be taken up to York-ville court, young Edwards asked the newspaper reporters to take down his statement. He said:

I am 31 years old. Hive at 199 Ferry street, Newark, when I am at home. I have a wife and three children. I love them all. I went to my father's house, at 223 West Forty-third street, about twenty minutes past ten o'clock Thursday morning. I had been there the night before and horrowed some money from him. I had bought a turkey not a knife to carve it when it was cooked, and I took it round to have them cook it. I said to father: "Pop, let me have a couple of dollers to get home with." He answered: "I wouldn't let you have another cent to save you from—"

"That's as true as there is algod in heaven, marks."

does to get home with. He answered: "I wouldn't let you have another cent to save you from—" "That's as true as there is alcod in heaven, pards. What use is there of my lying? I went to Mose, that's my crippled brother, and he told me I'd better go away and net bother father. Father then spoke up, saying: "Herry, chuck him out!" That made me mad. Harry spoke kindly to me. I always liked Harry. He was not sour a bit. Said he: "Charley, old fellow, better go away and come back when father cools of."

All this time I had in my coat pocket the carving knife that I bought to carve the turkey with. Harry saw it. Said he: "Better give me that, Charley. You'll do harm with it." I told him I was going to cut the turkey with it. In trying to get the knife, Harry backed me into the back room. Harry tussled me a little. Then mother came in, I threw knife on the floor, and mother picked it up and threw it behind the bookcase, in the room where father was sitting. Father said to mosther: "What in ———does that ruffian mean by carrying on in this way?" He came into the back room and said: "Look out, Harry, and I'll fix that ruffisn." He fired. Harry got the bullet, and I got out. Father slways carries a revolver.

"I've been kicked and cuffed about by my father

"I've been kicked and cuffed about by my fathe

ver.

"I've been kicked and cuffed about by my father ever since I can I temember him. I've been in late prison. I've been a cow boy, and a heap of ther things, but somehow dad's always interferin' just when he ought not to, and he and I quarrel.

Old Mr. Edard's was arraigned in the Yorkville police court yesterday morning. His flowing white hair was carefully brushed, and he supported himself on a heavy cane. Justice Murray knew him and bowed recognition. Mr. Edwards told his story in a tremulous voice. He said Charles had attacked him and his other sons with a carving knife, and that he got ont a pistol to frighten Charles, not intending to fire it. "I would rather have died myself than have short Harry," he said.

Captain Kilillea hurried to say to the court that he did not blame Mr. Edwards for shooting at Charley, The young man was a loafer from toenall to head, and had been in state prison two years for burglary. Mose Edwards made afficavit that his father's shooting of Harry was accidental. Mr. Edwards was paroled. Charles was remanded. Harry Edwards will get well.

A GYPSY CAMP. The "Queen" Pitches Her Tent Near the

Upper Bridge.
From the Santa Cruz Sentinel, November 7. "Hold yer chips, gals, while yer old mother spakes wid the gentleman!" was a feminine command that come in an authoritative tone of voice from out of the interior of a tent on the river bot-

letter from a grateful heart, which was sent to and published in Vanalystine, Texas, Enterprise, withont our knowledge or solicitation, and we desire to give it publicity through your columns, and we EARNESTLY ENTREAT

EVERY SUFFERING WOMAN WHO SEE THIS TO BEAD IT CAREFULLY

AND WELL!

Moravian Falls, N. C..

Movember 25, 1884.

Mr. Forror: "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure" and a pound of cure is better than a shipload of argument in your columns. I saw sometime ago an advertisement of a medicine called Bradding of the saw sometime ago an advertisement of a medicine called Bradding of the saw sometime ago an advertisement of a medicine called Bradding of the saw sometime ago an advertisement of a medicine called Bradding of the saw of the

Anyone who doubts the genuineness of t above can write to Mr. Davis, who will give all

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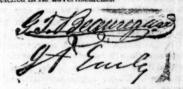
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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with similes of our signatures attached in its advertisements."



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EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 19, 1884. Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGUARD, of La., and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, \$150,000,

NOTICE—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves
Five Dollars. Fifths Two Dollars. Tenths
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List of Parzes.

1 Capital Prize of \$156,000 \$159,000

1 Grand Prize of \$156,000 \$0,000

2 Large Prizes of 10,000 20,000

2 Large Prizes of 5,000 20,000

20 Prizes of 1,000 20,000

20 Prizes of 1,000 20,000

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LOST BETWEEN 32 MARKHAM ST. AND THE L) New Home seems of market IAM ST. AND THE gold frome epectacles in a tin case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at this of-nce. P. Howell.

RELP WANTED-Male.

I WANT TO HIRE A MAN TO DO THE WORK ou my lot, He must understand waiting on the lable end come well recommended. Geo Winship; sun mon tu

WAN : ED-We desire to establish a general agency in Atlanta or vicinity, to control the sale of a staple article of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent, paying business: for particulars address Greenwich MTg. Co., 47 Vesey St., N. Y. 21

GOOD BOOK CANVASSERS AT IS 8 PRYOR St. second floor 11 to 1 o'clock. SITUATIONS WANTED-Major.

A PRINTER, FURNISHING UNQUESTIONA-ble proof of competency and sobriety, de-sires a situation as foreman on a first-class country weekly. Has experience in newspaper writing. Address "Printer," care foreman Constitution com-posing-room, Atlants. WANTED-A POSITION OF TRUST, BY A young married man. Salary not so much an object as a permanent position. Reference and any bond required will be furnished. W. C. P., 17, Whitehall street.

WANTED-Miscellaneous

WANTED-ALL THE LADIES TO CALL AT Wheeler & Wilson office and get fashion sheet of the stylish and popular Universal Fashion Co.'s perfect fitting patterns, of which a full stock is kept here.

FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, Etc. FOR RENT-T 40 STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 11 Washington street, corner Hunter, containing ten tooms.

FOR RENT-Rooms FOR RENT - FOUR LARGE CONNECTING Freems on first floor over 71 Whitehall street; Suitable for any kind of business or residence. Apply at Wheeler & Wilson office. su, mon, tu

POR RENT-TWO VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES.
Corner Alabama and Loyd streets. Apply to
Wm. Minnegerode, 68 and 70 E. Alabama street.
sat sun mon

FOR RENT-STORE, 70 SOUTH BROAD STREET 25 x 90 with good basement; apply to A. Mur-

FOR RENT-A NICE SMALL STORE, NO. 11 North Broadstreet. Apply to Dr. Marvin, be-tween 9 and 11 a. m. NOTICE-THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT relight depot in Aliana. with the use of adjacent track. Apply to the undersigned at the office of said company. L. P. Grant, president. Atlanta, October 25th, 1884.

TO RENT-WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POW-ter, two or three store houses, on favorable terms, especially adapted for manufacturing or wholesale business. Apply to Elsas, May & Co.

WANTED-Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DO GOOD BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS CAN keep their houses full by advertising in our WANTED-MAN AND WIFE OR TWO GEN-teel young men to occupy newly furnished room with board in private lamily. Apply of West Peters.

KENNESAW HOUSE," 61 W. MITCHELL, newly fitted up for permanent and trans-FOR SALE-Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE-TWO SECOND-HAND FULL CARON billiard tables. Inquire at Markham house. FOR SALE—A THOROUGH BRED GUERNSEY bull, three years old. His dam has butter record fifteen and half pounds a week. He is doclle and thoroughly sectimated. M. V. Calvin, care house or representatives, Atlanta, Ga.

A THEND PROF. BIRMINGHAM'S SOIRKE THURSDAY, December 11th, Gate City Guar's armory. Denoing commencing at 8 p. m. Good music has been engaged. GOLD WATCH GIVEN AWAY-BUY YOUR

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. J. Store, complete outilt, except building. This is a good opportunity for some one to make money. Apply to Jacob Coraker, Milledgeville, Ga. 3t

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants Bank of Atlanta will be held in their banking house at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, January 13th next for the election of a board of directors, and other important business.

W. D. LUCKIE, Cashier.

BUDDEN & SON 68, ALABAMA ST ENGRAVED WEDDING INVITAT

CTATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—TO the Honorable the Fuperior Court of said county: The petition of Jacob Elsas, Isaac May, Morris Adler, Julius Dreyfus and Isaac Letbman and such other parties as are now or may hereafter be associated with them, shows that they have associated together for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of paper and paper sacks, to buy, sell and deal in plain and printed wrapping paper, bags, twite and such other articles they may add to their business under the name "Elsas May Paper Company," to incusact its business in the city of Atlauta, county and state aforesaid, for and during the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal at the expiration of said time.

That the capital of said company shall be one hundred thousand deliars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. Said company shall have authority to increase its capital stock from time to time to such an extent as it may deem necessary for its corporate purpose, not, however to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars or twenty-five hundred shares. Petitioners pray this honorable court an order granting this petition and that the said company may hereby be fully authorized and empowered to co all things necessary to the successful prosecution of the business therein mentioned, and that it may have and enjoy all the rights, powers and privileges conferred by section 1679 of the present code of Georgia.

EAMUEL WELL, Filed in office November 29, 1884.

code of Georgia.

SAMUEL WELL,
Petitioners' Attorney.
Filed in office November 29, 1884.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
A true extract from the minutes of Fulton superior court. This November 29, 1884.
mon C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF ASHER & MOORE, DRUGGISTS,
212 Marietta, treet, have this day (December 1,
1884), dissolved by mutual con-reat, and all reroutces and liabilities portaining to them will be
assumed by W. C. Asher alone.

W. C. Aster alone.

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OR TRANSPLANTING-

Fruit Trees, Evergreen | s, Shade Trees, Roses

HARDY ORNA MENTALS AND

Offer for sale a large at and well grown stock of

M COLE & , CO. ATLANTA, GA

FOR 1885.

The Constitution and the New Year-The Leading Southern Newspaper - Its Aims and Purposes - Outlook-The Great Weekly Edition.

THE CONSTITUTION will enter the new year in the full tide of prosperity, and better equipped than ever for advancing its place among the progressive journals of the coun-

It is the aim of its publishers to make THE Constitution a necessity to every intelligent man within its territory. It is a newspaper above everything, and will maintain at any labor and cost its well-carned reputation for carrying the earliest news, in the best shape, to its army of readers. It is staunchly and steadfastly democratic, fighting always the battles of democracy and rejoicing in its victories. As the leading southern newspaper. its first allegiance is to the south-but read ers everywhere may rely on finding it devoted to the interests of the whole country and to the wiping out of all sectional prejudice, or misunderstanding.

THE CONSTITUTION is printed every day in the year. It employs as staff-writers, or correspondents, the best talent available. Its system of news gathering, tested by competition in many emergencies, is confessed to be unsurpassed by that of any journal in the country, and equaled by none within its territory. For the coming eventful year it will be better, stronger and brighter than ever, and will be an alert, intelligent and faithful companion for all men of all parties and all sections.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year, every day in the year, \$10. For every day, \$2.50. For one month, every day, \$1. For sale on all railroads, and at new principal cities at 5 cents a copy.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION

One Dollar a Year in Clubs of Five.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is the cheapest poper in America. It consists of 12 pages. and is sold, in clubs of five subscribers, at \$1 a year. During the present year its circulation has jumped from 8,000 to 23,000, and is increasing rapidly.

THE WEEKLY is carefully edited; every department is made up with care, and special writers employed for the treatment of special topics. Among these writers are "Bill Arp," "Uncle Remus" and 'Betsy Hamilton. These writers, on rural life in the south, are without equals.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a family paper in the best sense of the word. It is so made up as to interest every member of the family, and to insure its welcome at every fireside in the country.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year, \$1.25. In clubs of five or more, \$1 each. In clubs of ten, \$1 each, with an extra copy to the person getting up the club. Send for agent'

In one or the other of its editions THE CONSTITUTION is indispensable to the intelliligent people of the south. The swift development of American industry, the change of national administration, the rapid adjustment of various political and social problems, will make the next year one of peculiar interest. THE CONSTITUTION will be a faithful mirror of the events of the year.

ATLANTA, DECEMBER 8, 1884.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states at 1 a. m.: fair weather, westerly winds, slight changes in temperature.

THE good news is now given that the terrible plague by which the mountain counties of Virginia have been devastated, is on the decrease. In one county 300 deaths resulted.

A TRAVELER from the wild west has created a sensation in Murray county by the discovery of rich mines of gold, which give evi dence of having been worked by DeSoto and

ANOTHER temperance revival has been started, which threatens! to sweep over the country. It was inaugurated in Pittsburg by Francis Murphy, who secured over 2,500 signatures in one week.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has the distinction of having worn well. Coming into the presidency by the back door, he has demeaned himself as a gentleman, and by comparison puts to shame his republican predecessors.

MR. REAGAN's interstate bill, it is believed. will pass the house this week, and will reach the senate by Friday, when it will be the first work of the present session of the house

to come under the notice of that slow body.

A PLEASANT view of one of the homes which was famous before the war is given in another column. It introduces the reader to Governor Gilmer, one of the patriarchs whose life is a part of the history of the state, and whose fame will live as that of a pure

GENERAL JAMES R. CHALMERS, Who vainly essays to be the Mahone of Mississippi, is going to contest the election. He tells a pitiful story of the wrongs he is supposed to have suffered, and has prepared a bill which he wants congress to pass, by which the United States will take entire charge of congression-

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND has taken some no tice of the many rumors now affoat about him, which may be summed up thus: He is attending to the business he has at present in hand, when subsequent duties are presented he will attend to them in the same way, and in the meantime he has no secrets to keep or to tell.

SENATOR LAMAR declares truly that the south does not regard the election of Mr. Cleveland as a sectional triumph, but merely as the triumph of principles of government under which her people can once more feel at home in the union. He suggests that the tariff reformers and protectionists may yet find it advisable to meet on middle ground.

ONE hundred years of Methodism will be celebrated in Baltimore this week by a conference composed of delegates from all the Methodist bodies of the country, representing over 20,600,000 souls. It will be the first eccasion since 1844 upon which the southern Methodists have met their brethren of the th, and will'be rendered interesting on

THE RAILROAD LAW.

There is no purpose or desire on the part of the people-and, so far as we are awarenone on the part of the general assembly, to cripple the railroad commission, but the question of amending the law in two important particulars is up for consideration, and it is well that the matter should be intelligently disposed of. THE CONSTITUTION is of the opinion that the legislature cannot possibly go astray if the members thereof carry out the spirit of the recommendations made by Governor McDaniel in his message. These recommendations embedy the purpose of the law, and go to the core of the business. The railroads have complained that the law as it stands operates unjustly in that it does not provide that timely notice of changes of rates made by the commission shall be served on them, and in that it does not provide for any reasonable appeal from the decisions of the commission. The board itself has certified to the justice of these complaints, and Governor McDaniel has referred to the matter in his message. He puts the whole question in a nutshell, so to speak.

"The attention of the legislature, says the governor, "is invited to the report of the railroad commission, which gives in detail the work of the commissioners, and embodies suggestions of great importance. The subject of state regulation of railways has provoked violent discussion and wide divergence of opinion. In Georgia, it is a practical, rather than a theoretical question. The constitution imposes the duty upon the legislature, and the latter has, in my judgment, wisely devolved it upon a permanent commission. The experience of five years in the administration o the law has demonstrated the need for amendment in certain particulars, suggested in the report. It is not the purpose of the statute to assume the management of the railroads, or in anywise to inflict injury upon them. Rightly administered, the important powers vested in the commission should result in benefit to the railroads and to the public. There can be no real conflict of interest. The public is entitled to prompt and efficient railway service for the accommodation of travel and traffic, for which the railroads are entitled to sufficient compensation to cover operating expenses, the cost of maintenance, improvement and renewal of the property, and in addition, a fair average return for the value of the investment and the risk incurred. The office of the commission is to determine, in case of disputes between shippers and railway managers, what is just and reasonable compensation. Unless provision be made for appeal to the courts, at the instance of either party to the controversy, the power of the commission would be unlimited and its exercise might become arbitrary. I recommend, therefore, that the suggestion of the commission on the subject of appeals be adopted in such provisions as the wisdom of the legislature may devise. It will be necessary to provide for speedy trial in the superior court. and prompt review by the supreme court, for suspending the order of the commission for a reasonable time, within which a final decision can be obtained, and for preventing any abuse, by either party, of the suspension. A further provision should be made for notice to all parties in interest, so that they may

to any decision involving their rights.' This is simple, direct and clear. The rec ommendations of the governor meet the approval of the whole state, so far as we are informed. They meet the complaints of the roads, and embody the suggestions of the commission. Let the legislature address itself to the governor's recommendations.

have a hearing before the commission prior

A CITIZEN'S BIRTHDAY. Yesterday Major Campbell Wallace, of this city, completed his seventy-eighth year. Those who know him best have long ago come to the conclusion that, in the mountains of Tennessee, or in the invigorating climate of north Georgia, he has wrested from nature the secret of growing old gently, pretty much as he has discovered the secret of winning the confidence and respect of all who are brought in contact with him. It is fitting, indeed, that the birthday anniversary of a citizen so universally admired and esteemed should come close upon the borders of the Christmas days that mark the high tide of good humor and happiness. Major Wallace has lived a long life of usefulness, and the strug gles he has had, as well as the sorrows that have come to him, have served only to broaden and deepen his sympathies. His career ought to be, and will be, an example to the younger generation, as showing what simplicity of character, singleness of purpose and unflinching integrity may accomplish. But the question may be asked, what has h accomplished? He has accumulated no great fortune, he has held no high office. In what, then, has he succeeded? He has achieved the highest success that it is given to man to achieve-he has won the love, the respect and the confidence of his fellow-men. He has been true to the highest ideals of honor

and integrity. Thousands in all parts of the south will join with THE CONSTITUTION in wishing Major Wallace many returns of the day. His eye is as bright, his mind as strong, his temper as genial and his step as light as those of a young man of forty. His birthday belongs to the dim past, so far as the present generation is concerned, but his intellect, his energy and his usefulness belong to the present and the future.

It ought to be an easy matter for the police to get the names of all the negroes engaged in the outrage on the colored preacher. The negro bulldozer must go.

THE colored people who care anything for law and order should not hesitate to hand over to jus-tice the negroes who have disgraced their race by attacking a preacher for political reasons,

Young and middle aged people who are losing their sight and hearing will frequently find that the decay of these faculties is caused by bad teeth. When the teeth are pulled sight and hearing are

THE problem of marrying on limited means has been solved by a London bank, which discharges any clerk who marries on an income of less than \$750 a year. A century ago when women dressed in a less expensive style, and house furnishing was not an elaborate matter with the middle classes, people with little or no money were not airaid to marry. Now it is different. Young people are airaid of the matrimonial state unless they see their way clear to a stylish mode of living. It goes without saying that this state of affairs does not tend to promote the happiness and morality of the masses, but it is difficult to devise and carry out the proper remedy.

THE threat of George Gorham to join the demo crats should be kept in mind by the politicians of the party. All suspected persons should be ar-

REMARK by Brother Blaine-"I have had my hare of blizzards."

FRITOR MEDILL to his confidential vally-Hand me my red-flannel night-shirt and go away." To Editor Halstead-Esteemed sir: How would

do to cut a canal through the solid south?

TWENTY years ago every middle class family eneavored to have at least one of its members enter the army, navy, ministry, law If a young man his back on these professions and became geologist, botanist or chemist he was regarded as a crank. There has been a great change in opular sentiment. Men now begin to appreciate the magnitude of the appreciate hysical forces of nature. The recent electrical xhibition in Philadelphia would not have been ossible twenty years ago. Now electricity enlists he attention of everybody. Our best minds are truggling with the secrets of nature. Men have ound that there is money and fame in science and they are turning their backs on the learned professions. This is a practical age, and the disoverer of a new and cheap motive power is regarded as a bigger man than the scholar who suceeds in puzzling out a mystical inscription on one of the Pompeian marbles

ME CLEVELAND's refusal to receive a Newfoundand pup is scornfully commented on by the reblican organs. No genuine republican ever fused anything.

It is said that the legs of Irving, the British ac r, look like they had been pulled through crack.

BROTHER BLAINE'S visit to Washington was fo xercise. He refused to walk out in Augusta for ear Mrs. Lot Morrill would get after him with a roomstick.

In every proper field of enterprise southern women are making fine headway. Their achieveents in literature, journalism and educational pecialties are too well known to require men on. A North Carolina lady in New York has me hundred type writer operatives under her. the supplies business houses with type-writing clerks and enjoys a handsome income. A South Carolina girl a the Cooper institute took the first moneyp for en raving, another took the first prizel, drawing rom life. Another southern girl received the irst certificate in drawing last session. A South arolina lady has made over fifty invention nany of which she has patented. They range from fire escapes to cooking stoves. These fer nstances show that southern women are keeping pace with the progress of the age. They do not copese to remain idle when a million problems pipeal to them for solution.

THE insanity of a Louisville pie-vender ought o convince the country that there are other kinds of solidity besides the solidity of the solid south.

THE shooting of Morin in Paris by Madame Hugues leads the New York Tribune to say: "Hu man nature all the world over will be in sympathy with the judgment of Paris, if a deliberate attempt was made by a reckless libeller to put an inerad cable stigma on a virtuous woman and her chiliren. If M. Morin were assassinating day by day the moral character and honorable reputation of his colleague's wife with his venomous tongue and scribbling pen, he got but little more than he deserved, albeit his executioner acted without warrant in exacting the penalty. And the case would not be much better for him if it could be proved that his charges instead of being foul asersions were only the cold and naked truth. The Tribune is in danger of sanctioning "shotgui ethods." If the case referred to had occurred in a southern state instead of in France, the Tribune would have denounced Madame Hugues as a vile urderess, and clamored for her execution on the gallows.

We should judge from the explanatory editorials f the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette that our esteemed contemporary is getting mighty tired of stirring up sectional prejudice.

KEIFER continues on deck. He is a genuine

BROTHER BLAINE has not called at the white house to admire Arthur's pantaloons.

A FEW days ago Mrs. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie New York, the widow of Professor Eastman, sig-ralized her fifty second year by marrying a young Virginian named Gaines, who rejoiced in the experience of twenty-two summers. Mrs. Eastman was rich and Gaines was poor. Naturally society laughed at such a union, but Mrs. Gaines does not consider it a laughing matter. She explains that the business college which the departed Eastman left her has been a great trouble, and she has felt the need of a good man to manage it, Gaines appeared to be such a man, and she mar ricd him. It is a business transaction, and both parties understand it. Viewed in this light, it is

Concerning Faith Cures.

In this age of electric girls and living skeleton few people will be astonished at any freak of na ure. Remarkable occurrences, entirely outside o the common run of events, are reported every day from various sectious of the country, and in many ustances they stand the test of investigation.

Among the strange occurrences may be men-tioned the "faith cures" which have been published within the past few months. Within cer-tain limits these faith cures are worthy of credence. The mind is a great power. Its exerts a times a remedial force beyond anything that can be had in the shape of a physician's prescription Persons who possess strong will and who firmly believe that they will recover are much more like ly to pull through a spell of sickness than the weak, nerveless creatures who give up in despair at the approach of disease. This will power exerts itself with almost superhuman effect when the patient believes that his prayer for relief has been answered. In such cases cures take place which appear miraculous.

Without discussing faith cures from a religiou standpoint, it is sufficiently encouraging to say that they demonstrate in a wonderful degree the power of the human will. They teach us the importance of preserving a cheerful, confident frame of mind. Such a mental state cannot be relied upon to effect a cure when a chronic disease becomes deeply seated or when the vital organs have been touched but it may act as a preventive. It will not always accomplish wonders, but it will do much to prolong life and ward off sickness. This mental condition stands back of all the alleged faith cures. and it is a condition worth cultivating by all.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

P. T. BARNUN is so ill at Bridgeport, Conn., as to alarm his family.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS is under medical treatment for the purpose of reducing his bulk.

GIRTON college for women near Oxford is to bave Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett for president.
Joun Burroughs has arrived at the conclusion that Carlyle was "the most solitary man in

The late Tom Thumb acquired a fortune of \$100,000 in the show business, but spent it all but \$16,000 in gambling and liquor. "DINK" DAVIS, the phenomenal gambles

who broke so many faro banks about eighteen

nonths ago, clearing up over \$120,000, is said to be nearly broke himself. Ar the rooms of the Manhattan Chess club, New York, Thursday, William Steinitz, champion

ing for himself a magnificent brown-stone resice on K street, facing McPherson square. MR. CORCORAN, it is understood, has invited

Governor Cleveland to be his guest while in Washington before taking up his quarters in the ouse. It is also stated that President Arthur is thinking of a trip to Europe after March 4. CHARLES LINCOLN, who died in New York on Tuesday, was the originator of the bench show business both in England and this country. He organized the first dog show at Darlington, England, 1862, and the first American show at Detroit

GLADSTONE, as first lord of the treasury, which makes him prime minister, gets £7,500 year and something more as chancellor of the exchequer, an office he also holds, and having besides a considerable private income, the old gentleman manages to get along. HERE SPITOVER, a German publisher, living

in Rome, bought Sallust's house and grounds some fifteen years ago for 60,000 francs. Now the roperty is valued at 7,000,000 francs. There has been a remarkable advance lately in the value of eal estate in the famous town by the Tiber. THE body of Laura Clancy, the actress who died in Baltimore November 10, was cremated at

Lancaster, Pa., last Monday, and the ashes, accord-

ing to the girl's dying request, were placed in two hoxes, one to be buried in her sister's grave at Baltimore, and the other in her mother's grave at Burlington, Vermont. DE Young, who was recently shot at San Francisco by young Spreckles, is now considered out of danger, and the brutal assailant is likely to get little mercy in the criminal courts. Since the he acquittal of Kalloch for the killing of De Young's brother, on what is considered manufac-tured testimony, the pistol has been too freely used, and a reaction in favor of law and order is already felt at the golden gate.

THE home of the late Captain A. C. Nutt in niontown, Pennsylvania, was sold at auction for 88,200 on Saturday, and his family has removed to Alegheny City. His son James has secured employment in a manufactory there, another one is n a dry goods store, and Miss Lizzle intends to each music. Mrs. Nutt was naturally eager to the company of the seenes and associations that perpetually reminded her of her great sorrow.

THE death of General England, after ninetyix years of life and eighty years of military serv ice, leaves General Whichcote the sole surviving eninsular officer named in the British army ist. General England made all his campaigns list. General England made all his campaigns before Lord Albermarle—now the only Waterloo officer in the army list—received his first commission. The oldest officer of Her Majesty's European forces is now Sir Abraham Cloete, who has been in the service more than seventy years, but the oldest officer of the entire British army is General Hope Dick, of the Bengal infantry, who entered the service in September, 1869—the year in which Sir Arthur Wellesley, later duke of Wellington, first went to Spain.

IN GENERAL.

THE rate of mortality in the United States navy is much less than among the dwellers upon KING county, Washington territory, has one

yoman justice of the peace and one woman con-In the fourteenth century it was the fashion

to carry toothpicks of silver suspended round the In London banks each one of the directors erves in turn a short time as practical manager o

An old lady of eighty-six has just cast her first vote in Washington territory. She didn't think she would live to do it. MISS KATE FIELD, in her new lecture, goes or the Salt Lake saints vigorously thus: "The

whole Mormon territory might be fittingly roofed over an insane asylum." TRENTON, N. J., proudly rises to remark that 100 years ago this month congress met in that

city, and that it came very near being made the permanent seat of government. Ir congress will give \$55,000 more this winter, the commissioner of the census thinks he can finish the report in two years. The seventh and

eighth volumes have just been issued. A PATIENT at the Santa Cruz county, Caliornia, hospital, coughed up three live bots. His doctor says he never heard of a similar case. The bot is a small worm that is found in the intestines

An English doctor said that persons born during the prevalence of cholera in 1832, 1849, 1854 and 1865 would be exempt from the scourge now. An American doctor was shown this statement and asked for his opinion, which was, in effect, that the English doctor lied.

THE beer manufacture of this country las car amounted to a supply of ten gallons for every man, woman and child. The men probably go away with their share, but if they didn't help the women and children a little with what fell to them t is reasonable to suppose that the beer-makers till have some of the old stock on hand.

THEY have some tall men down in southern Kentucky. A Cincinnatian, riding along the road with a native, looking over upon an adjoining en-closure, remarked: "I observe, from those beds, that you raise your own celery in this region."
"Celery!" exclaimed his companion. "Why, them's not celery beds; that's our new graveyard."

THE high price for bread, in the face of the fact that wheat is cheaper than it has been for many years, is encouraging the workingmen o many years, is encouraging the workingmen of London to form co-operative societies. One of these societies has just been established in Bermondsey, the home of the tanners, and with remarkable success. The action of bakers, therefore, though temporarily inconvenient to the people, is expected, in the end, to be fruitful of good results. In Paris and Vienna there is talk of a government regulation of prices.

In the past thirty years the average of man's life has improved five per ceut, and that of wom an's eight per cent. Of every 1,000 males born at an's eight per cent. Of every 1,000 makes both at the present day 44 more will attain the age of 25 than used to be the case previous to 1871; and every 1,000 persons born since 1870 will live 2.7 years longer than before. This is due to civilization, and especially to improved sanitary methods through the establishment of such efficient organizations as our health boards, which are adding an every account of nearly to receive human life in overaverage of nearly ten years to human life in every

THE predominating variety of banana cultivated in Florida is commonly called the "horse banana." It is a thrifty, luxuriant variety, the banana." It is a thritty, foxuriant variety, the plant often attaining, under favorable conditions, a height of twelve feet or more, exclusive of the leaves. The fruit is exceptionally large, although the heads hardly ever contain more than one hundred bananas. This banana is of a deep, golden yellow when fully ripe, and if allowed to ripen thoroughly on the stalk, possesses a richness of itavor which would be difficult to describe. Fruit in such a condition could not be shipped, nor kept any length of time. Thus it is that non-residents of Florida are debarred from the enjoyment of one of the rarest luxuries of nature.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE. Jenny Lind.

Inquirer, Opelika, Ala.: Is Jenny Lind dead? Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt is still living

Artificial Bain. B. W. G., Dalton, Ga.: Is there any way to produce rain by artificial methods?

Big fires and heavy explosions will do it some-times. Among the last inventions reported from Australia is a machine for producing rain storms It is intended to force a rain supply from the clouds during a period of drouth. The apparatus is in the form of a balloop, is to be sent into the clouds, and when there the dynamite is to be fired by a wire connecting it with the earth. A trial of this novel contrivance is to be given upon the dry district

Our First Postal System, S. R. T., Griffin, Ga.: How did our postal system

In the year 1693 an act was passed by the Virginia assembly, setting forth a royal patent granted to Thomas Neale, to establish a post in the American colonies for the transposition of letters and packets at such rates as the planters should agree to give. The act authorized rates of postage, chess-player of the world, played twenty-two simultaneous games with experts, winning all but one, which was a draw.

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, who kept the Windom hearthston mast winter, and gave in Washington, is belid the fire the window of the postal system in this country.

A TRAMP'S INGENUITY.

He Provides Himself With Under-How Lancaster, Pa., Letter to Philadelphia Times.

"Will you oblige me with some exchange asked a seedy old trampfof one of the Examiner editorial staff. "Certainly, Jake," was the journalist's response

T've done it lots of times before, and I'll again as often. But I've a favor to ask of you in return to-day."

"Name it, boss," returned Jake, who is is one of the best known vagrants in the Susquehanna

valley, "What do you do with these newspapers? Read them? "Gosh, no!" returned Jake, with an emphasis

that savored of insulted dignity. "I don't have time to read. Feel here," said he, slapping his The journalist placed his hand on the spot indiated and felt several thicknesses of 'Them's my drawers," explained Jake, as he laid down his banjo and turned up his pantaloons at

the frayed bottom, displaying the paper that com-

the frayed bottom, displaying the paper that completely surrounded his pipe-stem limbs.

"I have been bumming from Cape May to the Alleghenies for ten years." said he, "I play the banjo for money during the day and part of the night and then go to bed on two barrels in a Duke street cellar. One barrel goes over my head and the other over my feet. You've heard my banjo lots, but did you ever see it?" he asked, as he took the venerable instrument out of its well-worn case of leather. "This banjo is made of three pieces; one part came from Atlantic city, another from a theater in Philadelphia, and the third from an older instrument that belonged to me, and I myself made the instrument from these parts.

"I never get sick and wouldn't trade places with any of you folks," said he, glancing out of the window as if to include the outing vision.

any of you folks," said he, glancing out of the window as if to include the entire vicinity. "I am as happy as any body."

Just here a policeman came in to have a chat

with the editors and Jake Parks, looking rather annoyed, withdrew, though the city official knew him too well to harm him.

"Happy," said the policeman, looking after the departed. "I should say so. He's got \$800 to his credit in one of these here banks."

HERDS OF WILD HORSES.

Fleet Creatures of the Plains Said to be Enticing Domestic Animals Away. From the Cheyenne Leader.

The herds of wild horses northeast of Chevenne have got to be very troublesome lately. The wild animals entice away the tame ones in considerable numbers. The loss sustained by various horse-breeders has at last become so large that some measures must be adopted to reclaim them and also to prevent further loss, if possible From the horse rauch of Hon. M. E. Post, situated about fifteen miles northward of the city, nearly two hundred mares have wandered-away, and of that number it is thought fully one hundred is now with the wild horses. Other horse-raisers have suffered proportional losses and so it has come about that an organized effort will be made this winter to exterminate the stallions, for once rid of them entire bands may be rounded up and secured. To that end a party of hunters will so no leave for northeastern Wyoming. They will go with long-range rifles and will carry a large supply of forage, so that their horses may be well fed during the whiter. The rest is easy, Mounted upon their grain-fed animals, the hunters will pursue the wild bands when they are somewhat weakened by the rigors of winter. Riding as close as possible, the hunters will then shoot down the stallions from time to time. By this means it is hoped that by spring nearly all the stallions will be killed and the capture of the mares thus be made possible.

In addition to the killing of the stallions the men will, to use a familiar term, "wolf it," as opportunity may afford. Coyote pelts are worth nearly a dollar in the market, while a territorial bounty of \$1.50 on each and every pelt makes the value of each about \$2.50. The hunting party will be paid monthly wages and will be gone all winter. A report of their success and adventures will be of inverse in the spring. about fifteen miles northward of the city, nearly

Petticoat Government in France.

France, more than any other country in the rorld, has lived under petticoat government. This government was most triumphant when the glory and prosperity of the grand nation were at their apogee. In those meridian days woman ruled the ingdom through the king, but from time immemorial she has ranked as one of the governing forces of society; her control has made itself felt n every department of life, moral, intellectual and economical.

we go on to inquire how she came by this de potic sovereignty, we raise a question that involves many others. Does the secret lie in the superiority of the women in France or in the inferiority of the men? Are French women endowed at their birth with some insperial sway which constitutes them despots by right divine? And are Franchmen, on the other hand along to the remainder.

Mme. de Girardan used to say that she despaired i France because it was the only country in the rld where the men were better than the women would have been interesting to know in what clear sense the spirituelle Sophie Gay employed e comparative "better." Did sho mean that they re more kind-heartel, more truthful, strong-in principle, more faithful in 'friendships and In principle, more militud in tremdships and in love—to sum up all betterness in one word—nore impersonal, more capable of that impersonable when it is the fullest definition, as well as the ruest test, alike of goodness and of greatness. Inserpreted in this sense, the most ardent admirers if Frenchwomen will scarcely venture to dispute the justice of the verdict.

Mrs. Knowle'ss Knowledge of Bugs,

fornellsville correspondence New York Sun. James Knowles of Avoca, Steuben county awoke a few nights ago. He felt a violent thump-ing in his right ear, followed by sharp twinges of pain, as though the living of his ear was being seized and tore away. Almost crazed, he woke his

seized and tore cway. Almost crazed, he woke his wife and told her something had crawled into hi ear and was eating its way through his head. Mrs. Knowles lighted a lamp and fished for the foreign occupant with a hair pin and a knitting needle. She was unable to draw if out. Mr. Knowles then dressed himself to go to the doctor's. Then his wife happened to think that certain insects were generally fascinated by a light, and she had her husband wait until she tried an experiment. She held the lamp close to his ear . "If it's a snapping bug," sae said, "or a millers it will see the light and come out to it."

In less than a minute Mrs. Knowles saw the head of a formidable-looking bug thrust out of her husband's ear. The head was quickly followed by a body half an inch long. The bug crept out and Mr. Knowles's ear. Mrs. Knowles stepped on the bug and killed it. It was one of those big saapping bugs that have their heads hung on hinges at the wide if drivers when on duty. Thanks to his wife's knowledge of insect habits, Mr. Knowles was rescued from the bug in time to prevent serious consequences.

Literature in Arkansaw.

Literature in Arkansaw. Burdette in the Brooklyn Eagle,

An Arkansas literary society recently discussed the question "Resolved, That a circus is superior to a district school as a civilizing agent."
"The circus packed the convention from the

start. Only one orator got up to speak for the disrict school. He was the teacher, and the president fined him twice and then made him set down. The fined him twice and then made him set down. The fines were for calling Pompeyeye Pompayee, and saying there were more schools in Boston thau in Little Rock, and he was made to sit down for uttering atheistic sentiments when he denied that "Root heg or die" was to be found in the Bible. To crown his disgrace, the president, in summing up, referred to his remarks as indicating to what a low state of knowledge and morals the habit of attending district school would bring a man. He then decided the question in favor of the circus, collected the fines from the unhappy pedagogue, and the society went out and spent the money for bread.

From De Bussegay's Handbook. A woman should sit on a horse thus: The head

straight, easy turning upon the shoulders in any direction without involving a movement of the body. The eyes fixed straight to the front, looking between the honos's cars, and always the direction in which he is going. The upper part of the body easy, lexible and straight. The lower part of the body firm, without stiffness. The shoulders well back and on the same line. The arms falling naturally. The foreard bent. The wrists on a level with the elbows. The reins held in each hand. The fingers firmly closed, facing each other, with the thumbs extended on the ends of the lines. The right foot falling naturally on the pommel of the saddle, the left foot in the stirrup without leaning on it. The part of the right leg between the knee and the hip joint should be turned on its outer or right side, and should press throughout its length on the saddle. The knees should, in taeir respective positions, be continually in contact without an exception. The lower or movable part of the leg plays upon the immovable at the kneet joint, the sole exception being when the sider rises to the trot, at which time the upper part of the leg leaves the saddle. direction without involving a movement of the

A CELEBRATED CASE.

How the Lawyers Were Baffled by an Ex-From the Cincinnati Times-Star.

When I was a boy there was a celebrated legal esse, which was at once the wonder and the he of the age. It was known as the famous Bull and Boat case, or, to give its legal title, Bullum vs. Boatum. The facts are these: In the quiet village of Laydown lived Wm. Jones and Thomas Smith. Jones was the owner of a fragile boat and Smith was the proprietor of a raging bull. One evening Jones, who had been visiting his girl on the other aide of the river, tied up his boat to the shore with a hayband-rope being scarce-that is to say, a band made of hay. An hour afterward Smith's bull came to the river to drink. He, I mean the bull, was frisking his tail in the breeze, with a sort of "docs-any-fellow-want-a-horn" sort of an air, and anxious, unlike Mr. Micawber, to turn something up. He suddenly smelt hay-new

mown hay—and following his nose he discovered the boat and the hayband.

As a matter of course he tasted this new kind of rope, and he found the ends so succulent that he commenced to eat the coils around the post; and, in order to do this thing thoroughly, he stepped on board the boat. As he bit, nibbled, pulled and chawed the rope broke, and the next moment the tide (which waits for no man, much less a bull) carried the boat and the null into the center of the river. The bull no sooner felt that his "bark was on the wayes" than he tried to kick the boat back again into its place; and as he plunged away, fore and sit, his hind legs went through the bottom, the boat turned upside down; and, not being able to swim with his legs in the air, he was drowned, in the elegant language of the daily press he—I mean the bull—"ascended the golden stairs" with a broken beat about his loins.

Boat and bull were afterwards found lying dead in each other's arms—or legs! Then came the sult. Jones sued Smith for the value of the boat, and Smith sued Jones for the worth of the bull. This is the great case of Bullum vs. Boatum. It was argued fifteen times before a full bench—that is to say, each occupant of the bench was full. First came the argument for the bull.

"The bull," roared his counsel, "was strictly within his rights. He was exercising his legs in the evening. Hay was his natural food. The right to cat hay was given him by magna charts. He was suddenly tempted by a delicious hayband, and he did not resist. It was not in the nature or constitution of a bull to resist temptation. He ate that hayband; and, in order to eat the whole of it, he got into the boat. It was perfectly plain that if the boat had not been there, my client could not and would not have stepped aboard; and then this hoble specimen of energy and push could not have perished"—and so on, and so on for five days in succession. mown hay-and following his nose he discovered

Then rose up the great admiralty lawyer on be-bali of the boat. half of the boat.

"The bull was palpably in the wrong. Why? The bull was palpably in the wrong. Why? The bull went to the boat the boat did not come to the bull. 'My client' was gently and peaceably floating on the tide of watery events when this reflected rake of a bull ate up the anchor and hawer, tore it from its fastenings, jumped in, had a rice for nothing, kieved the bottom out, and died in an attempt to swim with his horns and tail! If year there was a case of pracy and butglay comin an attempt to swim with his horns and tail; if ever there was a case of piracy and burglary combined this was the one, and the bull was the culpit. Look at the natural consequences! The tody of that bull floated into the millrace, broke a wheel of the mill, the miller lost his life in trying to pull it out by the tail, and his wife ran away with the constable by way of consolation, and—and—"

with the constable by way of consolation, and—and—"
Here the chief justice suddenly woke up and said: "I have had enough of this! Take your decree, Brother Builmm. It is the most infamous case of willfuf and malicious negligence on the part of the boat that I have ever come across in my professional career! Think of it! A boat tied with a hayband to the shore! Can human turpitude and moral delinquency go further? The ball was within its constitutional rights. He has a natural, inalienable right upon all hay. The vicious nature of hay is well known. There was a oase in the 49, ctoth report of Ohfo Riddles, where a load of hay fell upon a mule and killed him, or her, or it. Bulls, why bulls are sacred animals, known and mentioned in Holy Writ. Popes Keep them to this very day in the vatican. Nearly all bulls are endowed with horns as a sign of marital henors. The statue of Michael Angelo by Moses had horns like a bull—I saw them myself. The bull was no sailor, and the boat knew it; and what is more infamous still, took advantage of his ignorance of navigation and drowned him with his feet in the air! I feel like given page was mustice properties. is more infamous still, took advantage of his ignorance of navigation and drowned him with his feet in the air! I feel like giving heavy, yes, punitory damages, in this case, as a warning to loatsto keep their bottoms away from the bulls!!!"

There is a judgment that is a judgment! This is a case which every lawyer ought to know by heart: it is an inexhaustible mine of legal lore. I regret to add that the judge died soon after the decision, and that he is still dead!

However, the principle of this case lives, and those who are without principles can come here and fill up their heads from the once world renowned case of Bullumiys. Boatum.

A Handsome Chair Scart. om the Massachusetts Plowman. Take three strips of broad, handsomely shided r figured ribbon - the center ribbon of a different shade from the others. The outer strips can be of shaded satin ribbon in dead leaf, and the center ribbon of of a rich crimson or blue ottoman. ter ribbon of of a rich crimson or blue oftoman. Turn the ends back at each end, sew down neatly, and put on a tassel or ball. Then baste the ribbon upon a lining of silk, or silk-finished silesia; work the edges together with the fancy stitches much used in "crazy patchwork," and add gold thread over the herring-bone stitches. These chair scarfs are very quickly made, and are highly ornamental. Table scarfs for small tables can be arranged in the same manner, and plain ribbons can be painted with sprigs or vines of flowers, and cats', and dogs' heads can be introduced among them. The center ribbon only needs to be painted or embroidered; the sides are as well left plain.

What is a Faggot?

From the Pittsburg Chronicle.
"He abuses me constantly, and only yesterday called me an 'old faggot,' your honor," said Mrs. Brand, relating to the police justice the outrages received at the hands of Mr. Brand, whom she had had arrested.

"How dare you address such an appeliation to our wife, sir" indignantly asked the justice o orisoner.
"Your honor," replied the prisoner, "k maiden name was Burning, and if a Brand plu-ed from the Burning ain't an old faggot, what

Free Criticism of "Freedom." om the Chicago News.

"Beautiful, isn't it?" "Why, that new poem of Lord Tennyson's." "I haven't seen it. What is it about?"
"Oh, I don't know. Fact is, I was so much abthed in the beauty of it when I read it that I
lly didn't understand what a word of it
ant."

'It must be very fine. Tennyson's a real lord,

Fair Play All Around. From the Philadelphia Call. Life: "Ma, why did you send Tom out of the

"Because he was naughty and tried to bite."
"I don't think that's fair, for yesterday pa bit
Miss Semilireve, my music teacher, three or four
times on the cheek, and she didn't send him out
of the room."

Another Blow to Business.

From the Philadelphia Record. Mr. Barnum's large giraffe has just died at Eridgeport, of lung affection. It was valued at \$12,000, but owing to the election of Cleveland Mr. Barnum will dispose of it at a reduction of 25 recently the contract of th

R. R. R.-1884-G. O P.

Dedicated, without permission, to Rev. Mr. Bar-

chard, D-D. Congratulating clergy came to call.

Bespeaking blessings for the brilliant Blaine:
Confounded call! a canvass cursing call,
Making much mischief for the man from
Maine!

Blind, blundering Burchard bluntly blurted out A bit of bigotry that blasted Blaine; R-um. R-ome, R-ebellion—rash, refractory R's, "To R is buman," we are taught again! Fierce at the finish of the famous fight, The cyclone elerical careering came; A. R. R.—Ah! this baleful, busy B. "The letter killeth," showeth to his shame!

Bill Barnum beamed beholding Burchard's blow

It was a goose, a giddy, gabbling goose, Once shrilly screaming seemed a town's salva-But, O, this Gotham's giddy, gabbling goose Nonplussed with noodle note a noble nation!

Would'st con the cause of Cleveland's conquering o Blaine's supporter with the savage scowl?
Reflect on Eurchard's goosey R R. R.,
And own your party's "out upon a fowl."

peech seemeth silver sundry songsters sing. So songsters sing that silence seemeth gold: h, silly silver, had you not been shown. This tearful tale I know had not been sold!

A LOVER'S TRAGEDY

TWO YOUNG RIVALS FOR

The Pavered Youth Meets His Death at the Ha Bis Rival When Ris Fortuns Becomes Kno - He Dispatches His Basuny Before He Dica-Teinessee, Alabama News.

CHATTANOGGA. December 7.-[Special.]down of Mckinney, on the line of the natr-Southern railroad, is in a furore of exci-over one of the most sensational tragedie ever occurred in that section

THE RIVAL LOVERS. will Moore and John Adams are two young one of wealthy stockraisers, and until re were fast friends. They were rivals for the and heart of a lovely young lad McKinney. Each thought he was the factor of the stock o suitor. Two weeks since the lady to show marked favor for Adams, and this to worry his rival not a little. Their fries ed, however, and Sunday after two went hunting.

THE FATAL HOUR. As they were returning home they com talking of the young lady, and Adams taun rival with his triumph and coming happing fierce quarrel ensued, which ended by shooting Moore. The latter, in his dying as raised his gun and shot his successful riv Moore only lived a short time. The your is almost heart-broken over the death of

ALABAMA.

Asking for a Repeal.

All the principal railroad corporati through their prosidents, whose names a to the petitions, to repeal the act regula read companies and persons operating read companies and persons operating in Alabama, approved February 26, lieving them from section 18, requiring a to go towards the support of the railroad a sion, which they say was not created for or benefit, but in the supposed interest of who are not axed for it. The petitione that they are advised that the provisions section are unconstitutional and void.

The Birmingham and Tennessee MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 7 .- [S. Colonel W. S. Gordon, Captain A. H. Moses nel O. Nelson, H. M. Tompkins and Major as a committee of the Sheffield land impro-and coal company, left for New York yeste-meet the committee of the Alabama const-company to-morrow, the object being to-measures for resuming the work on the Bi-ham and Tennessee river railroad.

Dr. Wharton's New Charge. MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 7.—[Sp Rev. Dr. Wharton, recently of Atlanta, too to-day as pastor of the First Baptist ch tgomery. The Montgomery circuit court, Judge 1 siding, begins to-morrow.

The Pickpocket Fraternity.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 7.- | Special pickpocket fraternity, some of whom we up and marched out quickly, all go sout crowded trains, ostensibly to ply their during the New Orleans exposition. On His Way to Atlanta. MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 7.-[Sp Campbell Jones, for a long time connect

the Western railway of Alabama, statio has been appointed general yardmaster Central railroad at Atlanta. He left to-ni Death of N. D. Barnett. MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 7.-[Sp. D. Barnett, of the former Tallassee manu firm of Barnett, Macon, & Co., died to-day a

a painful illness, aged 58. TOSSED AT SEA

The City of Macon Has a Hard Cruise Ashore.

Nonrolk, December 7.—The steame of Macon, from Boston for Savannah, here this morning in distress, her phaving become disarranged on Frid while off Cape Hatteras. She has 60 and 40 steerage passengers, and a full freight. She sustained no other dama dry-dock

will have to be dry-dock repairs. Arrangement have been n take her passengers and freight to Sa from here on Tuesday next by the i William Crane.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The sign ice stelling of Chinoglesone, Va., repo ice station at Chincoteague, Va., the three master schooner Margart bound to Baltimore from the south cargo of lumber, went ashore the north of the North Beach life saving

Maryland, last night. The crew CHARLESTON, S. C., December 7.—T. Jennie Parker, from Havre, ran agre the Lawson shoal this morning. Pur cargo is being placed in lightere, and alongside and she will probably be he to-night.

THE NEW AN ÆSTHETI Same Experiments With By an O

Boston, December 7.—Dr. B. Joy the eculist, speaking of the use of anæsthetic eccoaine in ophthalmic says: "I used eccoaine during Novem a little different result from what som report. From two to eight per cent swere tried. I think that four per answer if, of course, the drug is pu can be assured, however, of the effect operating. The solution with acid hittle, but not longer than thirty seed to does the drug dissolved in hot ed water. In thirty more seconds always found the eye insensipain. I do not understand the of gentlemen here and abroad of hwait several minutes. In one case of of gentlemen here and abroad of wait several minutes. In one case the pupil was dilated. Several drop be used for this operation, and hence is probably more marked. Anæsh readily be kept up by the application every few minutes. In nearly thirt tions I have seen no ill effect attribut drug. In the third of these I should lether. The time and pain saved in tof foreign bodies in the corner were waving. If the drug only allowed us the lids apart continuously, it would, valuable. From one to ten drops has sufficient for the operations I have de expense is nothing compared with a from pain, and in children the fright see no reason why we should not use quiet the eye so as to get a thorough i in adult or child."

A Girl With a Hairy Face New York, December 7.—There gle attraction at Castle Garden yeste employee and visitors were alike i It was Ann Dowdney, a Scotch gir rived from Glasgow on the steamsh Alabama, and whose face was cover thick expends or on the hair. As thick, scrubby growth of hair. As was reported that a bearded woman rived with the other immigrants cought her out. Their only disappwas that her face did not bear a lo

A Change of Managing Edi WASHINGTON, December 7.—Mr. den has retired from the managing of the National Republican, and has ceeded by Dr. Frank T. Howe, who connected with the paper for the years as city editor and news editor.

Tonk, December 7.-The ent of the associated barks show

LEBRATED CASE.

nuati Times-Star.

at once the wonder and the give its legal title, but yillage its are these: In the quiet village. Thomas Smith. give its legal title, Bullum vs. d Wm. Jones and Thomas S wher of a fragile boat and Smith for of a raging bull. One evening been visiting his girl on the other anxious, unlike Mr. Micawber, to

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iy is well known. There was a
report of Ohio Riddles, where
ipon a mule and killed him, or
, why bulls are sacred animals,
oned in Holy Writ. Popes keep
day in the vatican. Nearly all
with horns as a sign of marital
as of Nichael Angelo by Moses
bull—I saw them myself. The
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Handsome Chair Scarr

d rich crimson or blue ottoman. ds can be introduced among them, been only needs to be painted or the sides are as well left plain.

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owing to the election of Cleveland a will dispose of it at a reduction of 25

ting c'ergy came to call.

g blessings for the brilliant Blaine;
it call' a canvass cursing call,
much mischief for the man from

e finish of the famous fight. me clerical careering came; h! this balefut, busy B. er killeth," snoweth to his shame!

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u the cause of Cleveland's conquering esupporter with the savage scowl?
Enrehard's goosey R R. R.,
your party's "out upon a fowl."

A LOVER'S TRAGEDY.

TWO YOUNG RIVALS FOR A FAIR MAIDEN'S HAND.

e Favored Youth Meets His Death at the Hands of His Rival When Ris Fortune Becomes Known —He Dispatches His Zeemy Before He Disp-Tennossee, Alabama News.

CHATTANOGGA, December 7 .- [Special.]-The littie own of Mckinney, on the line of the Cincin-natiouthern railroad, is in a furore of excitement over one of the most sensational tragedies that THE RIVAL LOVERS.

Will Moore and John Adams are two young men, sons of wealthy stockraisers, and until recently were fast friends. They were rivals for the hand and heart of a lovely young lady of McKinney. Each thought he was the favored suitor. Two weeks since the lady began to show marked favor for Adams, and this seemed to worry his rival not a little. Their friendship continued, however, and Sunday afternoon the two went hunting.

As they were returning home they commenced talking of the young lady, and Adams taunted his rival with his triumph and coming happiness. A fierce quarrel ensued, which ended by Adams shooting Moore. The latter, in his dying agonies raised his gun and shot his successful rival dead. Moore only lived a short time. The young lady is almost heart-broken over the death of her be

ALABAMA

Asking for a Repeal.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. December 7.-[Special.]All the principal railroad corporations doing through their presidents, whose names are signed to the petitions, to repeal the act regulating rail read companies and persons operating railroad in Alabama, approved February 26, 1881, rein Ambana, approved retriary 20, 1881, reigying them from section 18, requiring the taxes
to go towards the support of the radirond commission, which they say was not created for their use
or benefit, but in the supposed interest of others
who are not taxed for it. The petitioners state
that they are advised that the provisions of said

The Birmingham and Tennessee. NTGOMERY, Ala., December 7 .- [Special.] Colonel W. S. Gordon, Captain A. H. Moses. Colonel O. Nelson, H. M. Tompkins and Major Collie as a committee of the Sheffield land improvemen

Dr. Wharten's New Charge.

OMERY, Ala., December 7 .- [Special.]-Rev. Dr. Wharton, recently of Atlanta, took charge to-day as pastor of the First Baptist church of Montgomery.

The Montgomery circuit court, Judge Hubbard

presiding, begins to-morrow. The Pickpocket Fraternity. MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 7 .- [Special.]-The pickpocket fraternity, some of whom were taker up and marched out quickly, all go southward on crowded trains, estensibly to ply their vocation during the New Orleans exposition.

On His Way to Atlanta. MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 7 .- [Special.] Campbell Jones, for a long time connected with # the Western railway of Alabama, stationed here, has been appointed general yardmaster of the Central railroad at Atlanta. He left to-night.

Death of N. D. Barnett. Montgomeny, Ala., December 7.—[Special.]—N D. Barnett, of the former Tallassee manufacturing firm of Barnett, Macon'& Co.. died to day after

TOSSED AT SEA.

The City of Macon Has a Hard Cruise Gone Ashore.

Nonrolk, December 7.—The steamer, City of Macon, from Boston for Savannah, arrived here this morning in distress, her propeller having become disarranged on Friday last while off Cape Hatteras. She has 60 cabin and 40 sterrage passengers, and a full cargo of freight. She sustained no other damages, but will have to be dry-docked for repairs. Arrangement have been made to take her passengers and freight to Savannah from here on Tuesday next by the steamer William Crane.

William Crane.

THE CREW WERE ALL SAVED.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The signal service station at Chincoteague, Va., reports that the three master schooner Margart A. May, bound to Baltimore from the south, with a cargo of lumber, went ashore three miles north of the North Beach life saving station, Maryland, last night. The crew were all saved.

THE JENNIE PARKER ASHOTE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 7.—The bark
Jennie Parker, from Havre, ran aground on
the Lawson shoal this morning. Part of her
cargo is being placed in lighters, and tugs are
the cargo is being placed in lighters, and tugs are thongside and she will probably be hauled off to-night.

THE NEW AN ÆSTHETIC.

Some Experiments With By an Oculist in Boston.

Boston, December 7.—Dr. B. Joy Jeffries, the eculist, speaking of the use of the new aneathetic cocoaine in ophthalmic surgery, says: "I used cocoaine during November with

a little different result from what some others report. From two to eight per cent solutions were tried. I think that four per cent will answer if, of course, the drug is pure. We can be assured, however, of the effect before operating. The solution with acid smarts a little, but not longer than thirty seconds, and so does the drug dissolved in hot, distilled water. In thirty mere seconds, I have always found the eye insensible to pain. I do not understand the reports of gentlemen here and abroad of having to wait several minutes. In one case of equint the pupil was dilated. Several drops have to be used for this operation, and hence the effect is probably more marked. Anæsthesia can a little different result from what some others be used for this operation, and hence the effect is probably more marked. Anæsthesis can readily be kept up by the application of a drop every few minutes. In nearly thirty opera-tions I have seen no ill effect attributed to the drug. In the third of these I should have used tions I have seen no ill effect attributed to the drug. In the third of these I should have used ether. The time and pain saved in the cases of foreign bodies in the corner were well worth saving. If the drug only allowed us to hold the lids apart continuously, it would be most valuable. From one to ten drops have proved sufficient for the operations I have done. The expense is nothing compared with the relief from pain, and in children the fright, etc. I see no reason why we should not use a drop to quiet the eye so as to get a thorough inspection in adult or child."

A Girl With a Hairy Face. New York, December 7.—There was a single attraction at Castle Garden yesterday, and employes and visitors were alike interested. It was Ann Dowdney, a Scotch girl, who arrived from Glasgow on the steamship State of Alabama, and whose face was covered with a high earlier was the face was covered with a high earlier was the face was covered with a high earlier was the face was covered with a high earlier was the face was covered with a high earlier was the face was covered with a high earlier was the face was covered with a high earlier was the face was covered with a many contract of the face was covered with a face was covered win the face was covered with a face was covered with a face was co thick, scrubby growth of hair. As soon as it was reported that a bearded woman had arrived with the other immigrants everybody sought her out. Their only disappointment was that her face did not bear a long, silky black beard.

Washingron, December 7.—Mr. C. A. Snow-den has retired from the managing editorship of the National Republican, and has been suc-ceeded by Dr. Frank T. Howe, who has been connected with the paper for the past five years as city editor and news editor.

Bank Statement.

NEW York, December 7.—The weekly state-

THREE HORSES DEAD

Mr. Fr. Lawshe's Buggy Pony Gives Up the "Old Dolly is dead."

"Old Dolly is dead."
Such was the expression of Dr. John Z. Lawshe, yesterday, and everybody who has been in Atlanta any length of time knows that "Old Dolly" was Mr. Er. Lawshe's buggy poney. For years and years that old pony has pulled Mr. Lawshe from his house on l'eachtree street to his jewelry store on Whitehall. She was a quiet, tame, intelligent animal, and has been in the Lawshe family since "the time when man's memory went not to the contrary." Her task was always performed by her without the use of the whip, and Mr. Lawshe's children loved her dearly. Among their first recollections her dearly. Among their first recollections is "Old Dolly." She was there when they were small children. Their first ride was benind "Old Dolly," and as they grew older they became more and more at-tached to her. She was gentle, and nothing pleased her more than the fond caresses and pleased her more than the fond caresses and the gentle pats she received at their hands. She would follow them through the yard and from the hand eat the sugar and the salt as they gave it to her. "Old Dolly" was almost human, and when she died yesterday there was grief among those who knew her best. She was twenty-five years and nine months old, and but for an accident, which caused Dr. Lawshe to poison her, she might have pulled the Lawshe buggy over the Broad street bridge for years to come. "Old Dolly" first saw the light in Fulton county and has never been out ght in Fulton county and has never been out light in Fulton county and has never been out of the county. She has never seen but three masters. Mr. Lawshe has owned her for more than fifteen years, and during that time, Sunday excepted sometimes, she has made six trips every day down Peachtree to Broad, down Broad to Alabama, down Alabama to Whitehall, and up Whitehall to Mr. Lawshe's store. How often she has made that trip! But "Old Dolly" is gone now and soon another pony will pull the Lawshe buggy. Several nights ago the old mare hurt her leg in the stable floor and the next morning she could not move. Dr. Cook, the veternary surgeen, was sent for, but said she could not get well and advised that she be killed to take her out of her pain. The family was paired and out of her pain. The family was pained and could not think of having her shot. Saturday night Dr. Lawshe put a large dose of aconite and morphine in her food and when "Old Dolly" laid down to sleep that night it was a sleep of death. Yesterday morning she was dead and during the day she was hauled to the cautty and given a huirle so that no dor. the country and given a burial so that no dog could mutiate her. "Old Dolly" lived a hap-py life, fondled and petted and died an easy, painless death and was given a decent burial. What more has man than

Ever since the war Mr. Day has been driv Ever since the war Mr. Day has been driving to his ice wagen an old gray horse. On his fore shoulder could be plainly seen "U. S." "C. S." "I. C." showing that he had belonged to both armies during the late war and that he had been inspected and condemned. After the war he iell into Mr. Day's hand and although he was turned out to rest and die several times "Old Skewball" for that was his war name and it never left him, always came back and with a deliberation walked between the shafts and stood there inviting some one to hitch him up. He had never, and could not bear the whip and since the war has delivered bear the whip and since the war has delivered more ice in Atlanta than a long train could haul. But "Old Skewball" finally gave out, and one day last week dropped down on Decatur street and died.

VALUABLE HORSE KILLED. Mr. J. W. Morrow is now asking the city council to indemnify him for the loss of a fine council to indemnify him for the loss of a fine thoroughbred horse. On Sunday the 30th ultimo, Mr. Morrow's servant was out exercising his horse when he stepped into an open and uncovered sewer on Guilett street. The step resulted in a broken leg and the horse had to be killed. Mr. Harry Hill bought the horse from Mr. W. B. Crabb, of Eminence, Kentucky, at his public sale of trotters, saddle and harness horses on April 11, 1883. He was known as "Robbey Shaftoe" and was then only two years old. Mr. Hill brought him to Atlanta and sold him to Dr. Westmoreland, although unbroken, for three hundred dolalthough unbroken, for three hundred dol-lers. The horse was sired by Almont Senti-nal and dam a Hambletonian. He was very fast for an untrained animal and would probably have made his mile next spring when it was Mr. Morrow's intention to have him thoroughly trained.

LORNE AND LOUISE.

Gossip Concerning the Domestic Relations of the Marquis and the Princess. LONDON, December 7.—Society has taken advantage of the political lull to discuss, with even greater interest than usual, the troubled household of the queen and of the distinguished personages who have been dragged into the

The recent visit of the duke of Argyle to the The recent visit of the duke of Argyle to the queen is universally associated with the strained relations between the marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. The scandal of the ostentatious keeping apart of the two young people has grown too public. When Louise is in London the marquis is in the Highlands, and when he returns to the metropolis Louise flies to Germany. Thus there is always a minimum of a couple of hundred miles hetween them. The open has ordered miles between them. The queen has ordered the princess to report herself at Windsor, and

the princess to report herself at Windsor, and some arrangement is contemplated under which the ill-mated pair will make some concession to appearances by occasionally stopping under the same roof.

The queen is meantime unmercifully lashed by means of the savage pen of Labouchere. Caroline Bauer's memoirs continue to supply terrible materials by the description they afferd of the family of the queen's sainted husband, and Labby doles out weekly extracts, each worse than the other, from the unedifying pictures of brutal royalties."

Killed While on His Knees.

LOUISVILLE, December 7.-The body of John Harrington, an Irish laborer, was discovered in an unoccupied store on Main street, near the river to-day. He was lying as he had fallen, with his knees bent, as if he had been kneeling when he knees bent, as if he had been kneeling when he received his death blow, with his hands clasped as if in prayer. His hair was dabbled with blood, which trickled in a thin stream from a small hole in the back of the head. About the middle of his forcheed was another wound which had crushed in the bone. This wound of itself would have caused his death. From appearances he had been dead several hours. He had been struck with a piece of iron. There is no clue to the murderer.

A Loyal State. Yesterday the ballots of the electoral college of North Carolina were printed upon silk grown in the state, and after being used they were fashion-ed into a star-spanjed banner. There was nothing "disloyal" about this.

Entropes Constitutions: How readily can be auswered the questions of W. R. B., in your paper of Friday, December 5th. If the city would give its assistance there is a remedy for these evils. There is a proper disposition of the street beggars of the class of which he speaks.

The industrial union, organized about a year ago and maneged so ably by a body of patient, charitable ladies, is a school where the results of teaching these wire in all its The industrial union, organized about a year ago and managed so ably by a body of patient, charitable ladies, is a school where the results of teaching these girls in housewifery in all its branches can be seen by any visitor any day, from nine in the morning until two in the afternoon, at 70 church street, corner of Cone. Sewing, cooking, personal neatness, the teachings of Godiness and honor are taught. All who will only pay a visit will wintees the transformation from uncleanly, ignorant children, from houses of poverty and vice. to orderly, ambitious, whole one creatures [Twho carry with them each day to their homes this atmosphere of self-respect creating a like influence upon its occupants tehra, and inciting the indolent mother to cleanline and inciting the indolent mother to clean at the gate. "Not at all," answered the thoughtful girl, "Charles Henry is now a morning edition."

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HARRIS—The relatives and riends of Mrs. M. L. Harrir, and family and E.

List of Letters remaining in postoffice, Atlanta, Georgia, for week ending Dec. 6, 1884. Persons calling for any of said letters please say "advertised" and name the date.

A-Bettie K Ayers, Annie F Allen, Mrs J J An derson, Lulu Askew, Mrs S F Alston.

E-Henrietta Bariners, Anna Bradley, Mattie Bella, Lizzie Bell, Joenna Boyd, Sarah Bohannah, Mary Blue, Mat Butler, Lizzie Burge, Sallie Brown,

Mrs E Brown.

C-Mrs B J Cussy, Morgan Cooper, Mollie V Cole man, Mattie Coabin, Rena Combs, Laura C Caurch, Caroline Clark. D-Birdie Duval, Ella Duulap.

E-Stella Evans, Mrs Amos W Edwards. F-Rosa W J Fraser, Sallie Fairmier, Mary A Floam, Maggie Furguson, Kate Fitzgibbon, Millie Flint.

Floam, Maggie Furguson, Kate Fitzgibbon. Mille Flint.

G-Mis M Grier, Lenora Gilbert, Ella Glower.

H-K P Hampton, Miss Emma Hardeway, Mrs Ac Haslen, Lennie Hall, Sophie Haymou, Miss Ada Hill, Hattie Hodge, Isabella Harris (2),

1-Miss R E Ingram, Miss R E Irkewood.

J-Annie Jones, Mrs C V Jones, Mrs L G Johnson, Charlotte Johnson, Mrs A M Jones, Miss Lizzle Jimson. Minnie Jenkins.

K-Miss Kluddy, Elizabeth Knott, Miss Fannie Renneymore. E E Reene, Imbley Keneby.

1-Laura Lyon, Katie Long, Laura Lieley, Lizzie Lewis, Clara Leadbetter, Carrie Louis, Isabella Larhess, Ella Laey. A F Lampkin.

M-Mis John F Mahen. Lizzie Maddex, Amanda Maun, Clide Martin, Mrs Mayfield, Mrs S Magmes, Annie Miller, Lucy Mitchell, Rev Mrs R W Milner. Miss Hattie Mimes, Birge More, Lizzie E Morchead, Kittle Morat, Mds M E Moore, Hattie McGeto, Ella McCoy. Elizabeth McGee, Grace L McGillan, Maria McColton.

N-H F Nash, Annie Nickles.

O-Mary Cahal Osborn.

P-Sallie Pope, Mrs J H Perkins, Mrs John P Pesnell, Mrs Parsons, Virginia Payne, Mrs Edward Patters.

O-Emma Qubart.

Bertha D Robertson, Nancy Rivers, L A Reed, Laura Rankins.

E-Martha M Smart, Zulein Sprapus, Martha M Smart, Lydia Y Sandiord, Martha Shelton, Mary Shepherd, Catherine Simms, Eliza Simmons, Susie Shuler, Mrs A H Smith, Mrs Solwyn.

T-Mrs H enry Torrence. Lizzie Thosom, Mrs M C Thompson, Rosa E Thigpin, L J Trotti, Sallie Tummons, Jane Taylor.

V-Dora Yaugh.

W-Mattie J Waits, Caroline Walker, Mrs J C Watkins, Lula Westmoreland, Richard Williagham, Mary Williams, Georgia I Williams, Florida Williams, Nellie Williams, Georgia I Williams, Florida Williams, Relie Williams.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—William Adiar, R R Adams, Hugh P Adams, J L Asbell, E Aeberli, Mr Aelide, L J Alson, Ben Armstrong, W D Armstein, J M Austin.

B—A L Butts, W D Barry, John Baird, W Banel, Frank Barns, S G Barnett, J P Bailey, Abbie Barksdale, Joseper Bates, L A Balck, William C Babock, S T Baird, Squire Barker, L W Barninger, F D Bears, Matt Betts, Alick Barron, John Bentley, Henry Bentheim, Geo W Bruce, J P Boyd, J H Borzn, W W Boyden, Geo Boyd, M R Brooks, John Bowen, Ferd Boyd, Thos Butler, W M Butler, Thos Butler, Benj F Burge, Barnes Wagon Co, E D Bruce, Butt & Montgomery, S F Borgoyne, A B Brown, E R Brown, D C Brown, S D Brown, Rev Jos E Brown, O P Butt.

C—Percy D Campbell, Tom Crawford, M Y Caldwell, Samuel-A Camp, J N Crawford, Jos Clements, H C Crutchfield, Jessie Childs, J F Crowelle, James Conway, Thomas Compress, Caleh Crow, W T Colbert, Colton & Co, Harry Coggins, W Conley, A C Clark.

— John Dickie, E T Dhingham, Dupree & Cook,

T Colbert, Colton & Co, Harry Coggins, W Conley,
A C Clark.
D—John Dickie, E T Dhingham, Dupree & Cook,
Daniel Dunlap, John Dovell, F W Dyer, Jos Prake,
J M Davis, Liney Davis, E T Davis, Smith J Dinton, C Dens, Albert Dement.
E—J J Evans, A S Evans, Daniel Evans, Howard
Emanuel, W T Evans, E G Eubanks.
F—W W Frazier, W J Farr, J W Smith Franchis,
W W Fannin, Frettwell & Nicholson, Wm D Findlay, Theo J Fox, F L Fry
G—Willie Garrett, Samuel A Galamore, W C J
Garrison, N Gallaber, R T Gamble, Raymond
Garcie, E C Glass, C D Garland, Mr Gault, C Gray
& Co, G H Green, Helen Gregoleit, J E Greshabes,
Ellis Gilbert, B T Griffin, John Gwinn, Giles Glover, W E Groover, Luthern Gore, J H Gurley.
E—E J Harmon, Herb Halport, Geo T Hardeman
G W Harrison, Boot W Hammon, W J Hayes, Jas,
F Halloway, Robt Henshaw, Wm Heeper, Nick
Handsome, E T Hurt, C R Houser, H N Hoople,
Clarence Harrell, F F Hansford, Mr Holorook, J H
Holder, P Howell, A J Haygood, M Henderson, I
S Holley, George Howder, L T Hester, Luther
Hester, Robt Hill, R R Hipkins, Aaron Hight, W
Hightower, Willie Holleyman, H J Holmes, J M
House, C W Hodge, D W Hughes, J A Harris, Wylie Harris.
1—Coleman Irby, A J Ivy.

House, C W Hodge, D W Hughes, J A Harris, Wyle House, C W Hodge, D W Hughes, J A Harris, Wyle Harris.

1—Coleman Irby, A J Ivy.

1—R T Jordan, S P Johnson, S A Jones, A M Jones, Henry Jones, Robt Jones, L D Johnson, James Johnston, K B Johnson, B F Jossey, Andrew Johnson, W R Josler, J F Jack, W Jackson, Helen Jackson, N R Josler, J F Jack, W Jackson, Helen Jackson, I J James, Sturd Jones, Richard H Jackson, J S James, K—West Kelly, Gus Keller, Kyle & Co, F L Kidwell, 2, W F Kersy, C R Kelley.

1—Abe Lumpkin, G W Long, J H Longley, M P Lowman, Géo Lolirs, H B Losey, Geo Lochman, J R Litile, B F Little, Walter Lewis, Alonca Lesley, Allice Lewis, C A Lane, W P Landrum.

M—John Matthews, T D Mason, D Maneatl, F M Maddox, E C Mank, B J Meaders, John T Medlock, Wm C Middeugh, A C Mimms, C Miburn, L A Morrison, M L Munger, Willie Mins, G W Motes, J J Morris, Rebt M Moore, E D Mood, Autry Moore, Geo F Moody, D R Morris, Wm M Morgan, R H Milam, E D L Mobley, Wm M Murphy, G A Myland, F B Myans, Henry McCann, Frank MeIntire, J A Medrew, Brunden McCarty, Lanish MeDaniel, J C McLendon, C D McGee, Hugh McWhorton, Ed McCuffey, J L McLendou.

Intire. J A McCrew, Brunden McCarty, Lanish McDaniel, J C McLendon, C D McGee, Hugh McWhorton, Ed McCuffey, J E McLendon.

N-John Newdecker, Edgar Nichols, 2, R H Nuttison & Co. Nicholson & Co.

O-Charley Ozborn, G W Oglesby, Rich Owens, P-A W Pond, Schiller Poland, Felin Profiglio, R A Pittman, Elias Prioleau, Capt J II Pierce Ferry, Ed Fettus, J L Pierceson, R Perkins, J D Pierce, W H Farker, Mr Patch, J H Parks. A T Patillo & Co, B E Paggart, J S Parkes, John R Parker, W H Page.

Q-W O Quinn.

R-W G Rosser, Rogers & Winn, Thos Ross, J E Robinson, D Robbum, Bufus Robinson, G O Robtnson, J H Ruffin, Henry Richerson, J A Richardson, John T Rees, E W Reynolds, RGat, O'Connor & Balley, W J Reagan, C W Rossenberry, Squire Reid, S P Rampley.

S-Isaac Stinson, John Stanton, 2, J S Strussell,

E W Reynolds, RGat, O'Connor & Balley, W J
Reagan, C W Rosenberry, Squire Reid, S P Rampley,
S—Isaac Stinson, John Stanton, 2, J S Strussell,
Jas Skats, L H Shaw, W A Sayles, E V Sharp, M L
Sarter, W H Scaaborough, A B Stevens, T H Stevens, G H Springer, A R Smead, Clifford Smith,
Gable Smith, Sheets Bros. J C Screws, Phil B Sims,
F Slicher, J M Steelle, Jos Sigle, E E Smith, Jas E
Smith, Simmons & Bobinson, Will Strichin, Hansel Stockton, G M Sorrell, Luke Stocking, 2, C H
Shoemaker, S E Schoot, E L Strobhar, Geo Suliven, W R Smith, Wm Shieks, Wm Smith, C C
Smith, C C Smith, Eugene Swift.

T—J E Thorn, Mrs Tucker, Wm Turuer, N E
Thompkins, J H Todd, H J Thornton, J P Thompsan, R Thomas, S E Toney, Reuben Turnill, B W
Trickling, Samuel Toader, J L. Taylor, Wm R
Taylor, J M Taylor, Harry M Taft, Japp Thomas,
V—John Verden.

W—W D Waters, W W Watkins, Walker & Taylor, D R Wadley & Co, Chas V Walker, Collens
Watkon, Ad Waters, T I Webb, Jas Welsh, R W
Weldon & Co, Jas J Welch, Willard Wilkins, H K
Wills, J W Wilson, John S Wuley, Monroe Wil
cox, Whitey & Crew, J T Willis, R B Wollin, A M
Woodbury, L I Williams, E Anny Wilson, W L Wilson, J B Williams, C A Williams & Co, Sears Williams, John V Willsams,
Y—J M Yancy, Sip Young.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Argus.
Remington Sewing Machine Co.
Washington Paper Co.
Union Manufacturing Co.
Atlanta Hersld.
Pacific Mutual Telegraph Co.
Eva. 323 W Main street.
Ed Atlanta Democrat.
Secretary I O O F.
Ed Atlanta News.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS MATTER. Eliza Scovel.

Rev A T Spalding.
Fred W S Schweltzer.
W F Senton.
C J Gaefer & Co.
H E Coleman.
Flora Mattison.
Whitely & Duncan.
B. F. Reno.
W T

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

Dedication of Stone Hall-A Noble Gift

From a Noble Woman. The thanksgiving service at Atlanta university was this year made memorable by the dedication of Stone Hell. Addresses were made by Professor Thomas N. Chase, Rev. J. E. Ray, D. D., Professor W. H. Crogman, Rev. E. R. Carter, Rev. Evarts Kent, and the prayer of dedication was offered by Rev.

Rev. E. R. Carter, Rev. Evarts Kent, and the prayer of dedication was offered by Rev. C. W. Francis. Professor Chase's address, containing statements of particular interest to the friends of education in the south, is given in full as follows:

It is known to many present that the, buffding in which we are assembled is the gift of the late Mis. Valera G. Stone of Madlen, Massachusetts, for whom it is called Stone Hall.

The \$50,600 given by her to Atlanta university is part of the large sum of \$150,000 given by her to schools of the American Missionary association which again is part of the still larger sum of over \$1.00.000 given by her to various benevolent societies and educational institutions throughout the country, and to Sobert college in Turkey.

And it will not detract from our gratitude to Mis. Stone and to the honor due her, to add that this money was left by her husband with an expressed desire that it might be distributed in some such way as it has been, but still at her entire disposal according to her own inclinations.

Doubties her benevolent purposes were strengthened and fostered by her wise and generous adviser, Rev. Dr. William H. Willeox, whose visit among us, in company with Dr. Pike, to learn of our condition and needs is remembered by many.

learn of our condition and needs is remembered by many.

Of the \$50,000 received by us from Mrs. Stone, \$8,000 was used for the wing of the north building, \$8,000 for steam-heating apparatus, and the remain-ing \$34,000 for building and furnishing \$1800e half.

The other \$100,000 of her gift to A. M. A. schools went to Fisk university, Nashville, Straight uni versity, New Orleans, and Talladega college, Ala bama, at each of which places is a building created bama, at each of which places is a building crossed to her memory.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Stone had no cantaren comberit their property, they had numerous relatives, who would have received with pleasure and gratitude larger shares than were allotted to them. Then, Mrs. Stone might have made her name more famous in some other way and might have erected a monument to her memory more enduring than these buildings of brick and mortar, but visited by a love for humanity that had its source in a love for Christ, she distributed her bounty for the most part among young and struggling institutions of Christiau learning—and who can name a method more worthy or beautiful in good?

Donations amounting to a million dollars

who can name a method more worthy or beautiful in good?

Donations amounting to a million dollars from one person suggest naturally to our minds a giver formerly living in ease, luxury and self-indulgence. But such was not the life of Mrs. Stone. Toil, economy and self-denial were her constant companions throughout her active life. But she worked that others might enjoy the fruits of her labor; she economized that the needy might be helped by her savings; she denied herself, that others who practice self-denial in the present for the sake of greater good in the future might be encouraged and assisted. The generous disposition of her property has transmitted what might have been parsimony and meariness into beneficence and consecration.

This gift of \$50,000 comers from Massachusetts to Georgia and is only a part of a stream that is con-

parsimony and mearlness into beneficence and consecration.

This gift of \$50,000 comers from Massachusetts to Georgia and is only a part of a stream that is constantly flowing from the old bay state, of the south, and the south of Georgia, and hoped his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren might do the same. As a sentiment supplementary to that of Dr. Evans, I would say that I love my native state of Massachusetts because she has given so much of the best of herself to the west, and because now that the way has been opened she is giving so much of the best of herself to the south, and I care not where my children may live and die, be it in Massachusetts, or Georgia, or China, or Africa, provided the Lord gives them grace so to live as to make this sincursed world a little better.

We divide deeds into great and little; events into vast and insignificant. A few years ago President Ware, with a good deal of reluctance accepted an invitation to speak for the American Missionary association in some of the towns and cities in New England. At one of these meetings Rev. Dr. Willocx was peeply impressed by what was soid and at its close remarked to Mr. Ware that he wished he had money for these schools is the south. The advice he subsequently gave Mrs. Stone, with reference to the distribution of her property brought \$150,000 into this field, which in all himan probability never would have come had it not been for the address of Mr. Wane in that place at that time. An hour's talk was a little thing in itself but important in its results.

May we not hope that a kind providence is watching over other

From the Philadelphia Press. trot him into the field at this early day for the ROBERT J. LOWRY, Pres't, JOEL HURT, Sec'y we don't see that there is any need to be in s hurry in the matter.



This Powder never varies, A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

OPERA HOUSE. DECEMBRER Sand 9. SPECIAL TUESDAY MATINEE AT 2.
The Great Romantic Speciacular Melo-Drama, THE ROMANY RYE!

35 PEOPLE IN THE COMPANY. 35 Two Entire Carloads of Gorgeous Scenery. Two Entire Carloads of Gorgeous Scenery.

The Great Realistic Life Pictures, Craig's Nest by Moonlight! Littles Queer Street, London: Hampton Race Course; Haycroft Cellar; Wreck of the Faratoga in Mid-Ocean.

A drama depisting the Seven Haman Passions; I ore, Fear, Hope, Jealousy, Reveuge, Remorse and Hate—making this the greatest of all successes.

Reserved seats now on sale without extra charge at Phillips & Crew's book store.

de 56 78 9

-- Grand Shakespear an Event !-FRIDAY AND
SATURDAY
DECEMBER 12 and 13.

SATURDAY
MAVINEE,
AT 2 O'CLOC

THOS. W. KEENE! RICHARD III,

ROMEO AND JULIET. OTHELLO. Seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's

Admission as usual. Reserved soat at night 25

"Solid South."

P. P. P.

Perfect Pastry Patent. THE ONLY PERFECT FLOUR.

Our sales continue to be enormous, and the flour continues to please the people. Its success has been remarkable, but it is due to the most natural causes in the world.

WHATARETHEY?

1st. Because it is the Purest Flour.

2d. Because it has stood the test of every criticism.

3rd. Because nobody can criticise it except to praise it.

4th. Because \$1,000 reward will be given for any adulteration found in it by any chemist in the world.

5th. Because it is unsurpassed, and the superior of all

IF YOUR GROCER HASN'T GOT "P. P. P." FLOUR ASK HIM TO GET IT.

It Makes the Purest, Best Bread. No one who uses it wants any other.

It is sold all over the world, and more of it is sold in Atlanta than any other Flour.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY HEALTHY.

Remember to ask for Perfect Pastry Patent Flour. WYLY & GREEN, Atlanta, Georgia. THE ATLANTA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

ATLANTA, GA.

Directors:

S. W. INMAN! GEORGE WINSHIP.

T. G. HEALEY. R. J. LOWRY,

T. L. LANGSTON. J. H. PORTER.

200,000,00. Capital,

Strictly a Home Institution Seeking Home Patroage. Owned and controlled by well known Georgians of unquestioned

Solvency undoubted. Patronize and help build it up.

CONSERVATIVE

I ery respect, seeking only first class business.

The Atlanta Home is increasing her business each month confining 118 policies to the best risks throughout the state. By such a judicious selection we hope to pay liberal dividends to both stockholders and policy-holders and at the same time build up a fund in Atlanta that will be a pride to our city and state as the Old Ætna is to Hartford.

As an evidence that we are on the right track, we have been doing business about two years and from the earnings so far have set aside a ten (10) per cent dividend to be paid on the premiums of all annual policies written during the year 1884, and to expire during 1885. All of the commissions and perquisites at the Home Office go into the company's treasury. An economical, honest ad ministration is our aim, and we appeal to all staunch property owners throughout the state (we do no business outside of Georgia), to give us their business, thereby enabling the company to accomplish the good work planned. The Atlanta Home's loss ratio in the state last year was the lowest among all the companies doing business in Georgia, and we hope for a similar resuut this y ear.

We insure for such men as W. J. Garrett, T. M. Clarke & Co. S. M. Inman & Co., Colonel W. R. Hill, C. W. Hunnieutt, Colonel E. E. Rawson, of Atlanta, Messrs- Geo. R. Sibley & Co., Garrett & Latimer, Jno. P. King, of Augusta, General H. R. Jackson, B. A. Denmark, H. M. Comer, Meinhardt Bros. & Co., of Savannah, S. T. Coleman & Co., C. B. Willingham, S. Waxelbaum & Son, of Macon, and such other good men throughout Georgia. The company's capital is ample and in the hands of men among the ablest fiananciers in Georgia. Let the Atlanta Home make a fine record and you will soon see other companies organizing in Savannah, Augusta and Macon, and this is what we want to insure

CONSTITUTION OFFICE

ATLANTA, December 6, 1884. The week has gone by without any anything spo cial to note in the situation. The demand for good investment accurities continues good and offerings light.

Centrel rallroad stock and debentures and Atlants and West Point debentures are quoted exdividend and ex-interest. Transfer books for Ce tral stock are closed until the annual meeting and dividend, not yet declared, is payable. The conjecture, but the general impression favors 3 per cent. The West Point directors do not meet the purpose of declaring a dividend until the first week in January.

tro now needing in the state An important measure now pending in the state seemte is a bill giving the right of appeal from the decisions of the rallfoad commission to the courts.
Under the provisions of the bill either the rallroad company or the shipper may make the appeal. Considering the fact that the railroad commisers, in their annual report, frecommend the passage of an act embodying the main feature this bill, it is not unlikely that it, will pass, and if it does it will probably be beneficial to the interest

of railroad properties within the state. Georgia Pacific firsts continue strong under the very favorable showing made by the company for the year ending September 30, and just published. In gross revenue the earnings increased \$294,283.00, or 110 per cont; and not earnings \$30,931.80, or 105 to 100 percent. The report further states that everything in rolling stock is working to its ful capacity, and yet the business offering is mor than the road can handle satisfactory.

Money 8@10 per cent. New York exchange buying at 1/2 discount and

par selling at 3		901	
	ATE AN	D CITY BONDS.	
Bid.	Anked		Asked.
Øs. &s	107	Atlanta 7s, 1899106	109
Ga. 78, 1886102	104	Atlanta 68 (L.D.)101	104
Ga. 78 gold110	1121/6	Atlanta 6s (S.D.) 99	102
Ga. 78, 1896122	124	Atlanta 5s 87	90
.O.(Brown).104	106	Augusta 78105	107
avannah 5a. 96	86	Augusta 68100	102
ti'ta 8s1902.114	117	Macon 6s	10736
Atl'ta 8s1892.109	112	Columbus 58 83	\$5
Atl'ts 781904.107	110		
A	TLANT	BANK STOCK.	
Atlanta Na'l.180	290	B'k State of Ga.100	110
M'ch'ts B'k 100	102	Gate City Nat100	105

Atl'ta 8s1892,109	112	Columbus bs 83	\$5
Atl'ts 7s1904.107	110		
A.	CLANTA	BANK STOCK.	
Atlanta Na'l.180	290	B'k State of Ga.100	1
M'ch'ts B'k 100	102	Gate City Nat100	10
200	BATLR	DAD BONDS.	
Ga. R. 681, 97, 103	106	M. & Aug. ind. 98	-10
Ga. R. 6s1010.105	107	W.R. of Ala.1st.104	18
Ga. R. 681922.105	107	do. 2d.107	10
Cen. R.7s1898.109	111	Ga. Pac. ind 91	5
C. C. & A. 1st104	107	E.T., V.& Ga.1st	
At.&Char.1st 106	108	consol'd 5s 52	1
A. & C. Inc 70	75		
	BAILEO	AD STOCKS.	
Georgia147	149	Central debent 85	. 5
At. & Char 62	65	Aug. & Sav 116	11
Bouthwe'tern115	117	A. & W. P 95	75
South Clina. 5	10	do. debent . 91	5
Central 72	75	C., C. & A 15	1

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported in the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, December 6 .- Coal shares were the the feature of speculation on the stock exchang to-day. Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson were heavy and declined 21% per cent for the former and 21% per cent for the latter. These shares were depressed by reports affecting the stability of the coal combination. New Jersey Central was comparitively firm; Grangers were heavy. In Van bilts a firmer tone prevailed on a rumor that New York Central dividend of 11% per cent had been declared. New York Central sold up 1 Lake Shore I per cent cent; Pacific stocks were lower; Central Pacific declined 1% per cent: Northern Pacific preferred % per cent; and Union Pacific % per cent. In the afternoon there was a rally of 1/4 to 5/4 per cent in these shares and the market closed steady. Compared with last night's closing prices 34 to 114 per cent lower, ex-

36 to % per cent higher. Sales 213,000 shares Exchange 481% Money 54@11% Sub-treasury onlances: Coin \$125,655,000: currency \$10,599,000. Governments firm; 4s 123%; 2x 1011/2 bid. State bonds

Ala Class A 2 to b 8114		6
do. Class B 5s 100	N. & C	38
Ga. 66 †101	N. O. Pac firsts	59
Ga. 7s mortgage 1104	N. Y. Central	91
North Carolinas 180	Norfolk & W'n pre.	
do. new 118	Northern Pac	17
do, funding 110	do. preferred	41
B. C. con. Brown 106	Pacific Mail	54
Tennessee 6s 41	Proding Mall	
Winding Co. Ale	Reading	23
Virginia 68 140	Rich. & Allegheny.	2
Virginia consols f3934	Richmond & Dan	43
Chesap'ke & Ohio 584	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l.	19
Chicago & N. W 87	Reck Island	111
do. preferred 124	St. Paul	79
Den & Rio Grande 814	do. preferred	107
Erio 1474	Texas Pacific	13
	Union Pacific	59
	Wab. St. L. & Pac	5
	do. preferred	12
Memphis & Char 263	Western Union	62
tBid tEx-dividend	*Offered Asked	

Money and Railway Securities in London LONDON, December 6-The Economist says: The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to three months, is 4% ver cent, and for trade bills, 60 days to three mouths, 4% per cent. Money during the week has been fairly steady, and business moder ately active. The Bank of England is acquiring more power over the market, and it is expected that rates will be well maintained for some weeks to come, the bank keeping money firm. Home funds improved and closed firm. Foreign funds were active. Home railway securities were inactive but steady. American railway securities fluctuated sharply, owing to tinkering with rates, but closed moderately firm. Central Pacific advanced % per cent Louisville and Nashville 214, Ohio and Mississippi % and Oregon and California 1/2: Denver and Rio Grande declined 1/2, Norfolk and Western 3, Union Pacific 1/2 and Wabash pre-

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, December 6, 1884.

New York—There has been considerably improvent in the cotton market within the past day or two. To-day futures ruled firm, and toward the close developed con-iderable strength with higher prices. The market closed firm. Spots firm: mid-

Net receipts to-day 44,909 bales, against 55,661 bales last year; exports 13.939 bales; last year 15,010 bales; stock 982,539 bales; last year 1,086,312 bales.

OPENED.	
December 10.70@10.75	December10.38@11.00
January 10.856.	January11.00011.06
March 11,000	February11 08@11.00
April	March11.16@11.17 April11.27@11.28
all the same secretary Lie Calles	BIRV 11 40 5411 41
Cioscu steady; sales 1%	5.100 bales.

Laverpool — Futures closed dull. Spots — Up-lands 5:13-16d; Orleans 5 15-16d; sales 8,000 bales, of which a 100 bales were American; receipts 17,000;

Local—Cotton firm and 1/6 higher. We quote: Strict good middling 163/e; good middling 10 3-160; middling 103/e; strict low middling 10 1-160; low middling 9 13 160; tanges 9%c; stains 91 (@10c. The following is our statement of receipts and

muribated a tot tho dute:		
RECEIPTS.		
By wagon	300	
Air-Line Railroad	173	
	230	
	513	
Western and Atlantic Railroad		
	131	
E. Tern., Va. and Ga. Railroad	378	
Garrie Dealle Della Rellroad	500	
Georgia Pacific Balirond	: 60i	
Total	2,836	
Beceipts previously	25,926	
[1] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2		
Total	8.812	
Block September 1	997	
	District Co.	
Grand total	129,800	
BUTDHEND		
Safements two ster-		
Shipments previously 1	4.197	
Locat consumption since September L.	H.301	
and tomsumption stroeseptember L.	2,991	
Total	STREET, STREET	
Total	111,484	
Block on hand		

NEW YORK, December 6-The Post's cotton marketleport says: The pressing demand to cover to-day has further advanced prices of future deliveries. After a slight decline from the highest point the market closed firm 25 22: 100 higher than

NEW YORK, December 6-The total visible sup-ply of cotton for the world is 2,813,603 bales, of which 2.342,908 bales are American, against 2,557,459 bales and 2,888,859 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 188,845 bales: receipts from plantations 325.186. Crop in sight 3,386,410.

By Telegraph. By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, becember 6—Noon—Cotton, business moderate at unchanged rates; middling uplands 5 '3-16. middling Orleans 5 '15-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export1,000; receipts 17,000; American 23,400; uplands low middling clause December and January delivery 5 '61-64, January and February delivery 5 '5-64, Tebruary and March delivery 5 '5-64, 5 '56-64; March and April delivery 5 '60-64, 5 59-64; April and May delivery 6, 562-64; May and June delivery 6 3-64, 6 '2-64; futures opened flat.

opened flat.

LIVERPOOD, December 6—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 6,100 bales; uplands low middling cleuse December delivery 5 50-64, value; December and January and February delivery 5 50-64, value; January and February delivery 5 50-64, value; January and February delivery 5 50-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 50-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 50-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 50-64, sellers; July delivery 6 6-64, sellers; July delivery 6 6-64, sellers; July delivery 6 6-64, sellers; July and August delivery 6 8-64, sellers; futures closed dull.

NEW YORK, December 6—Cotton quiet; sales 169 bales; middling polands 10½; middling Orleans 11½; net receipts 113; gross 2,423; consolidated detreceipts 41,909; exports to Great Britain 1,363; to France 3,156; to continent 2,470.

GALVIESTON, December 6—Cotton firm; middling 104 flot receipts 6,377 bales; gross 6,377; sales 1,411; stock 72,895.

NORFOLK, Decomber 6—Cotton firm; middling 10 7-16; net receipts 4,604 bales; gross 4,604; stock 101.216: sales 2,519; exports coastwise 2,331. WILMINGTON, December 6—Cotton steady; middling 10 5-16; net receiepts 1,154 bales: gross 1.151; sales none; stock 19.454; exports to Great Britain 1,393; to continent 1,270; constwise 770.

SAVANNAH, December 6— Cotton strong; mfd-dling 10%; net receipts 5,251 bales; gross 5,251: sales 2,000: stock 115,324; exports to continent 6,000; constnuing 268 NEW ORLEANS, December 6—Cotton strong; moddling 194; net receipts 17,06 balos; gross 18,445; sales 7,060; stock 305 055; exports to Franco 3,156; to continent 2,150; constwise 1,896.

MOBILE, December 6—Cotton quiet but firm; midding 10 1-16; net receipts 2,504 bales; gross .514 seles 1,500; stock 30,385; exports coastwise MEMPHIS, December 6—Cotton steady; middling 10½; net receipts 4,041 bales; shipments 4,930; sales 2,560; stock 120.69s; sales to spinners —.

AUGUSTA, December 6—Cotton firm; middling 9%; net receipts 1,113 bales; shipments —; sales 1,304.

CHARLESTON, December 6—Cotton quiet; m/d-dling 10/4; net receipts 3,089 bales; gross 3,089; sales 1,000; stock 82,089; exports coastwise 5,069.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movemen.'s in Grain and Produce.

By telegraph to The Constitution. CHICAGO, December 6-The leading articles in to-day's market were very heavy and irregularly lower, with receipts liberal all around and the crowd all sellers. Weather influences were especially depressing. Wheat opened steady and 1/4 lower, and during the morning moved up 1/6 1/4c, but from 10 o'clock till the close the tone of the market was beavy and values were weak at a pret steady decline of le, the close being heavy at le lowest points of the day. No support was reeived from any source, while nearly all the heavy traders indulged in free selling, especially during the later hours of the session. No. 2 spring sold

Corn opened, steady, and fully up to the closing prices, but made no advances, except in all the year, and this was only 5%c. The heaviness in the arrounding cereals brought about a decline of 1/4c the close being fractionally lower than early quotations, and casy at the decline. No. 2 cash sold at 36% (4 36% c. "

Oats were fairly active, but in the main were neavy and lower. Cash was especially heavy at sec, and the disposition was to sell. Options cloved heavy at the decline. Nat Jones sold about

Provisions were steady and fairly active, although the market was depressed soon after the opening by continued heavy receipts at the yards. The demand was fair and came largely from the local crowd.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. ATLANTA, December 6, 1884. The following quotations indicate the fluctua-tions on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

Opening. Highest. Lowest. Closing December 723/4 783/8 January 73 78 72 January..... 11 45 11 45 11 47% 11 40

CLEAR RIB SIDER.
5 75 5 75 5 75 Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 6—There is a good demand for seed grains. Flour—Patent process \$5.65 (35.00) : Control of the low grades of flour—Patent process \$5.65 (35.00) : Superfine \$5.25 (35.50).

There is an unusually active demand for the low grades of flour. Wheet—Keatucky No. 2 St. Tennessee No. 2 \$6.600c; Georgia wheat sold by sample: Pennsylvania golden chaff seed \$1.25. Corn—White car lots bulk, \$6c; do. sacked \$5c; dray lots 60c; mixed, car lots bulk \$6c; do. sacked \$5c; dray lots 60c. Corn Meal—60.65c. Slock Feed—\$1.25 \$100 Bs. Oats—60.65c. Slock Feed—\$1.25 \$100 Bs. Oats—60.65c. Slock Feed—\$1.25 \$100 Bs. Oats—60.65c. Slock Feed—\$1.25 \$100 Bs. Oats—10.50 club 10.5 \$1.20. Barley—Seed \$1.20. Hay—Fancy, car lots, \$9c; \$100 \$1.10; choice, car loads 90c; \$1.00; prime car loads, \$8c; \$100 \$5c; clover, car lots 90c; \$100 85c. Wheat Bran—Car lots 88c; small \$1.00 88.105. Grits—\$4.65 \$100 \$5c; clover, car lots 90c; \$100 85c. Wheat Bran—Car lots 88c; small \$1.00 88.105. Grits—\$4.65 \$100 \$5c; clover, car lots 90c; \$100 85c. Wheat Bran—Car lots 88c; small \$1.00 88.105. Grits—\$4.65 \$100 \$5c; clover, car lots 90c; \$100 85c. Wheat Bran—Car lots 88c; small \$1.00 88.105. Grits—\$4.65 \$100 \$5c; clover, car lots 90c; \$100 85c. Wheat Bran—Car lots 88c; small \$1.00 88.105. Grits—\$4.65 \$100 \$5c; clover car lots 90c; \$100 85c. Wheat Bran—Car lots 88c; small \$1.00 88.105. Grits—\$4.65 \$100 \$5c; clover car lots 90c; \$100 80c; \$100 80c;

Inquiry; southern white 48@49; yellow 59.

NEW YORK December 6 - From, southern quiet; common to fair extra \$3.00@45.90; good to ichoice extra \$3.00@45.50. Wheat, spot 12@10 lower, closing heavy ungraded red 64@8; do. white 88. No. 2 red December 79@72%. Corn. spot 12@22%. Oatc. 46.90; lower and less active; No. 2 31%@312%. Oatc. 46.90; lower and less active; No. 2 31%@312%. Oatc. 46.90; lower and less active; No. 2 31%@312%. Oatc. 46.90; lower and less active; No. 2 31%@312%. Oatc. 46.90; lower and less active; No. 2 31%@312%. Oatc. 46.90; lower and less active; No. 2 31%@312%. Oatc. 46.90; lower and less active; No. 2 red fail 78% act. 20%@42.00; choice \$8.25@\$4.00; fancy \$1.20% \$4.20. Wheat weak and slow; No. 2 red fail 78% act. 20%@312% December. Oats dutil; 25%@325% cash. 25% cash.
CINGINNATI, December 6—Flour unchanged; family 2.200383.25; fancy \$3.8064.10. Wheat dull No. 2 red winter 75. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 37 (657%. Cats quiet; No. 2 mixed 28. LOUISVILLE, December 6—Wneat dull; longberry 77; No. 2 red 73. Corn quiet No. 4 white 39; mixed 28%.

Cois steady; No. 4 mixed 28%628%.

ATLANTA, December 6 -Coffee Bio \$46114; old government Java 25c. Sugars—Standari A 64c; ramulated 62c; whitelex tra C 64c; New Orleans and the first of the first Groceries.

tioners A 515-16; powdered 61/6661/4; granulated 61-16; oubes 64/66/4. Molasses stendy: New Orleans 8/648. Bice stendy; domestic 4/665; Patua 47/6654; raugoon 48/645/4.

CHICA GO, December 6—Sugar steady; standard A 6; cut losf 7@7%; granulated 6%. CINCINNATI, December 8—Sugar dull; hard refined 69/67%; New Orleans 4%65%.

Provisions. CHICAGO, December 6 — Pork ruled 2%@5e lower; rallied 10@15 and closed easier; cash \$11.40 &\$11.40; January \$11.40@\$11.47%. Lard advanced \$6.10 points; ruled steady; cash 6.70@5.80; December 6.7@6.75. Bulk meats in six domand; stoolders 4.70@4.50 sbort ribs 5.70; short clear 6.29. of the standard of the solution of the solutio

CINCINNATI, December 6 — Pork dull; mess \$11.25. Lard steady; prime steam 6.75, Bulk mests steady; shoulders 5; short rib 6. *Bacon dull and unchanged; shoulders 5%; short ribs 7%; short cless 7%; NEW YORK, December 6.—Pork duil and heavy; new mess spot \$12.56@\$13.00 Middles duil; long clear \$4. Lard opened 4@8 points higher, closing casy: December 7.10@7.1s.

ATLANTA, December 6-Clear rib sides firm at 6%c. Bacon — Sugar-cured hams 150, Lard—Tierces, refined 8%c; tube 8%c. ST. LOUIS. December 6-Provisions unchanged with only o job trade.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, December 6—Market steady, Corn whisky, rectified, \$1.00451.40; rye. rectified, \$1.103 i.50; rye and Bourbon medium \$1.5042.00; rum rectified \$1.2541.75; New England \$1.7562.50; st. Croix \$4.00; Jamaica \$3.50454.50; gin, domestic \$1.50452.50; imported \$3.00444.50; Cognao brandy, domestic \$1.50452.50; imported \$5.00453.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, \$1.76; apple 2nd peach brandy \$2.00453.00; cherry and ginger brandy \$1.00451.50; port wine \$1.50450.00; owing to quality; sherry \$1.50454.50; castawbs \$1.50461.75; scupper nong \$1.00451.25.

CINCINNATI, December 6—Whisky steady at

CINCINNATI, December 6-Whisky steady at ST. LOUIS. December 6-Whisky steady at \$1.12 CHICAGO, December 6-Whisky steady at \$1.17.

ATLANTA, December of There is some demand for dried fruit. Applex—\$3.00@33.50. Lemous—Messina \$1.0@\$5.00 \$9 box: Palermo \$1.00@\$5.00 \$9.50. Coconaus—44.660. Pineapples — None, Bacanas — \$1.25 \$0.25.00 \$9 bunch, Figs — 18.250. Raislas—\$9 box \$2.75; new London \$2.25; % box \$2.75; he hondon \$2.25; % box \$1.75; % box \$2.75; new London \$2.25; % box \$1.75; % box \$2.75; new London \$2.25; % box \$1.75; % box \$2.75; new London \$2.25; % box \$1.75; % box \$2.75; new London \$2.25; % box \$1.75; % box \$2.75; new London \$2.25; % box \$1.75; % box \$2.75; % box. Clifron—20c. Almonds—18. Pecans—14. Brasis—5. Silberts—15.26.0c. Walnuts—16c. Apples and rough dried peaches \$2.75; peached peaches \$4.75. Peanuts—Firm; Tennessee 72.75; % forth Carolina \$4.20; Virginis 16c: roasted \$4.20; crab, barrels \$3.50; % barrels \$4.50. Fruits and Confectioneries.

Naval Stores. WILMINGTON, December 6-Turpentine firm at 28; rosin firm; strained 95; good strained \$1.00; tar firm at \$1.40; crude turpentine steady; hards \$1.00; yellow dip and virgin \$1.69. SAVANNAH, December 6—Turpentine quiet at 8: sales 100 barrels; rosin firm at \$1.05@\$1.07½; CHARLESTON, December 6-Turpentine quiet at 28 bid; rosin quiet; strained \$1.00; good strained

NEW YORK, December 6-Bostnadull at \$1,203 Country Produce.

ATLANTA, December 6 — Eggs — 27%6. Butter-Study; Jersey Soc; strictly choice Tennessee 22%c; choice 20c; other grades 12%618c. Foultry-Young chickens, large size 1862c; other sizes 12%61c; hens 22%62c; other sizes 12%61c; hens 22%62c; other sizes 12%61c; hens 22%62c; burseys 14615. Irish Potatoes—Choice Tennessee 2.00682.2; mall \$1.50.481.75 % bbl. Sweet Potatoes—Choice white \$1.00. Honey—Strained 9012%c; in the comb 18615c. Odous—\$2.00682.25 % bbl; choice eastern \$2.5682.55. Cabbage—26.3%c. Cheese—Wrims 11.

Hardware. Hardware,

ATLANTA, December 6 — Market reasonably sotte. We quote: Horseshoes \$4.50; mule ahoes \$5.50 horse-shoe nails 12½620. Iron-bound hames \$4.00 Trace-chains 40%70. Ames shovels \$10.50@\$13.00. Axes \$7.00; \$0.00 % doz. Cotton cards \$4.00. Well-buckets \$4.00. Cotton ropa 16. Swade iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) \$ raits. Cast-steel lice. Nails \$2.70. Glidden barbed wire, galvanised, \$1.70; painted 6c. Fowder, rifle \$4.00; blasting \$2.70, Bar-lead 7c; shot \$2.00.

Miscellaneous, ATLANTA, December 6— Leather—Jobbers report a very satisfactory trade c. L. 28-926; P. D. 26926; best 25-928c; whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 20-928c; black upper 85-940c. ATLANTA, (December 6-Bagging-13/ fbs 100 103/c; 13/ fbs 103/c). Iron ties-Arrow \$1.400 \$1.45 \$1 bundle. Live Stock.

ATLANTA, December 6—There is a good demand for horses with supply moderate; males dull; good combination horses 51.50682.50; good plug 81.156, 81.35; driving horses \$1.50682.75. The supply of horses is in excess of demand. CINCINNATI, December 6-Hogs weak; common

Meeting of Stockholders.

CENTRAL BAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA, SAVANNAH, Ga., November 27th, 1884. SAVANNAH, Ga., November 27th, 1881.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STO M HOLDERS
for this company will take place at the Banking,
at 180 o'clock a m.
Stockholders and their families will be passed
free over the company's road to the meeting from
the 14th to the 17th instant, inclusive, and will be
passed free returning from the 17th to the 20th inclusive, on presentation of the stock certificates to
the conductors.

T M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier. FOR RENT OR LEASE.

New Constitution Building

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IN SUITS OR SINGLE ROOMS.

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W. A. HEMPHILL, Business Manage

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WESTERN & ATLANTIC R.R.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
Chattanooga and West	8 00 a m	1 05 pm
Chattanooga and East and West	8 00 pm	8 07 pm
Kingston and Rome accom'n	4 45 pm	11 15 a m
Marietta accommodation	5 10 pm	8 10 cm
Chattanooga and West	11 40 pm	2 40 a m
RICHMOND & DANVILLE RR	SECTION OF SECTION	0 30 8 70
Charlotte and North and East	7 40 a m	10 20 n m
Charlotte and North and East	5 00 pm	12 00moon
Gainesville accommodation	4 30 pm	8 20 a m
CENTRAL RAILROAD.		- 20 4.11
Macon and Southwest Ga	4 00 a m	11 90 mm
Macon and Albany	2 50 pm	12 25 pm
Barnesville accommodation	5 00 pm	8 10 a m
Macon and Savannah	7 25 pm	7 40 a m
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	State of the last	
Augusta	8 25 a m	5 45 mm
Clarkston accommodation	1 80 pm	3 35 pm
Augusta and Charleston	2 45 pm	1 00 pm
Decatur accommodation	9 40 a m	0 50 a m
Covington accommodation	6 10 pm	8 09 a m
Augusta and Charleston	8 50 pm	
ATLANTA & WEST P'TR R	\$28 STREET STREET BY	
Montgomery, South and West.	4 55 pm	2 00 pm
LaGrange accommodation	4 50 pm	3 35 a m
LaGrange accommodation Montgomery and South	11 30 pm	8 85 am
GEURITA PACIFIC RES	HAVE SHEET STREET, ST.	
Birmingham, Bouth and West	7 05 a m	3 00 pm
BITMINGRADE	11 38 P ta	5 50 a m
Birmingham, South and West Birmingham Hancon Accommodation	4 30 pm	9 00 A.M.

Atlanta & West Point R.R.

-AND THE-

Western Railway of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., October 5th, 1884. SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE Between Georgia, South Carolina and the North to

NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS and all points in the Southwest. Double

Daily Line

PULLMAN SLEEPERS

LYKIN	G EFFEC	T SUNDAY, O	CTOBER	12, 1884,
N 0.50.	No. 52.		No. 51.	No. 53.
1 55pm	11 37pm	LvAtlantaAr	2 00pm	3 35am
2 47pm	12 23am	"Fairburn Ly	1 12pm	2 49am
2 59pm	12 37am	" Palmetto "	12 59pm	
3 24pm	1.06am	" Newman "	112 34pm	2 01am
	1 39am	" Grant'vl "	12 07pm	1 36am
		" Hogan'vl "	11 55pm	1 37am
4 25pm	247am	"LaGrange"	11 30pm	12 22am
4 54 pm	2 57am	Ar. West Pt"_	II 01pm	12 19am
5 39pm		openka -	10 150m	11 260m
6 58pm	12 28pm	"Columbus"	8 10am	12 55pm
7 45pm	6 30am	Montg'my		9 00pm
		" Pensacola"		
2 40am		" Mobile "	1 05am	
7 45am	9 30pm	" N. O'lns "	8 20pm	8 00am

Pullman sleepers between Atlanta and New Orleans on all trains,
Western railroad sleepers on trains 52 and 53 between Montgomery and Atlanta.
Train 52 connects at Montgomery with trains for Selma and Enfaula.
GECIL GABBETT, Gen'l Manager, Montgomery, CHAS. H. CROMWELL, G. P. A., Ala.
A. J. ORME, General Agent, Atlanta. Ga

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 8th, 1884. Commencing Sunday, 9th inst., the following casenger Schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time, 22 minutes FAST LINE.

ATO, AT WE	DI-DAILI.	
L've Augusta		40 AT
Ar. Washington	10	to an
L've Washington	7	55 00
L've Athens		00 44
L've Gainesville		GU CLIE
L've Gamesvine		99 8 IE
Ar. Atlanta		00 pm
NO. 28 EA	ST-DAILY.	
Leave Atlanta	2	45 DE
Leave Gainesville	5	55 877
Arrive Athens	7	25 pm
Ar. Washington	7	20 pm
Ar. WashingtonL've Washington		10 pm
A welve A recreate		to ban
Arrive Augusta	B	TO bm
DAY PASSEN	GERTRAIN.	
NO 2 EAST-DAILY.	NO. I. WEST DAI	LY.
L've Atlanta 8 co am	L've Augusta10	50 am
Av Coinceville 2 90nm	44 Magan 7	10 a m

nd from the following stations only: Gröve
, Berzella, Harlem, Dearing, Thomson,
ak, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union
t, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge,
al Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone
ntain and Decatur. These trains make close
ection for all points East, Southeast, West,
hwest, North and Northwest, and carry
ugh Sleepers between Atlanta and Charles

Train No. 28 will stop at and receive passengers Thin No. 22 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grove town, Berzelia. Harlem. Dearing, Thompson, Camak Barnett, Crawfordylle. Union Point, Greensboro, Madison Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers. Fton Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper. 28 stops at Harlem for supper. nects at Augusta for all points East and

KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following time card in effect Sunday, October 19, 1884. NORTHBOUND. NO. 3 EXPRESS-DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta... Arrive Dalton 5 00 p m 9 07 p m

SOUTHBOUND.

NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga 7 50 a n
Leave Dalton 9 14 a n
Arrive Atlanta
Stops at all important way stations
NO. 2 EXPRESS-DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga 2 45 pm
Arrive Atlanta 8 07 D B
Arrive Atlanta 8 07 p m
Leaves Chattanooga10 15 p m
ArriveAtlanta 3 40 a m
Stops at all important way stations.
NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS-Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Rome 8 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta11 15 a m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.
NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS-Daily except Sundays
Leaves Marietta 7 05 a.m.
Arrive Atlanta 8 10 a m
THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
No. 4 has Pullman Paiace cars Cincinnati to
Jacksonville, Washington to New Orleans, Lou-
isville to Atlanta via Junction City and Nash
No. 12 has Pullman car Louisville to Atlanta
via Nashvilla
No. 2 has through coaches Little Rock to At-
lanta via McKenzle Route.
JOS. M. BROWN.
Gen'l Pass and Ticket Arent
ALTON ANGLER:
ET Pareletant Can'll Pare and Maket & cont

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. Richmond and Danville

RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Great Through Car Route -WITH-DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS AND THROUGH SLEEPING CAR SERVICE COMPLETE

BETWEEN THE SOUTH AND NORTH 72 MILES SHORTER -AND-

8 HOURS QUICKER

To Washington and the East.

One Hour Faster lanta City Tin	Than A	
Schedule in effect, Oct. 12th,	Mail and Express No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time) Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time) Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time) Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time) Leave Greenville Salisbury Greensboro Arrive Danville Leave Danville Lyachburg Challottsville Arrive Washington Leave Washington Leave Washington Leave Washington Philadelphia New York Boston	8 40 a m 11 04 a m 2 50 p m 6 30 p m 7 53 p m 9 28 p m 11 10 p m 11 30 p m 1 56 a m 3 60 a m 8 20 a m 9 20 a m 12 45 p m 3 40 p m	12 35 a m 5 30 a m 7 17 a m 9 20 a m 11 20 a m 11 45 a m 3 00 p m 5 25 p m 10 25 p m 11 15 p m 12 30 a m 3 40 a m
Leave Danyille. "Burkville. Arrive Richmond. GAINESVILLE ACCOMMODA' LeaveAtlanta city time-	12 40 a m 5 20 a m 7 00 a m	11 25 a m 8 00 p m 4 58 p m
Arrive Gainesville RETURNING. Leave Gainesville city time Arrive Atlanta		.6 40 p m

ONLY 31 HOURS TRANSIT ATLANTA TO NEW YORK. The Only Line Running Pullman Buffet and Sleep ing Cars. without change, Atlanta to New York via Washington.

Buths secured and numbers given ten days in advance in these cars. Train number 55 has Pullman Palace cas New Orleans to Washington.

Train number 51 has Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Car Atlanta to New York.

Two daily trains for Athens, Ga. EXCEPT SUNDAY. M. SLAUGHTER, Gen. Pass. Agent, Bichmond, Va. E. BERKELY,
Superintendent,
Atlanta, Ga.
C. W. CHEARS,
Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.
C. E. SERGEANT,
City Pass. Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta, Ga.

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia

DIVISIONS IN GEORGIA. THE NEW SHORT LINE.

RAILROAD.

Atlanta to Macon. Rome to Atlanta. ____ AND -___

Chattanooga to Atlanta

THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTES. Chattanooga and the West. To Florida and the Sontheast Closely Connecting in Union Depot at Chattanooga

BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH with trains of Cincinnati Southern Railway, and Memphis and Charleston Railroad division, Nash-ville, Chattaneoga and St. Lonis Railway. Only Line Running Pullman Sleeping Cars daily BETWEEN ATLANTA AND FLORIDA The year round without change and without delay. Trains at Atlanta arrive at and depart from Short Line Passenger Station, Mitchell street.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING. THROUGH PASSENGER COACHES Between Chattanooga and Jacksonville, Fla

Without change and without extra fares. Condensed Local Passenger Schedule (on a basis Central Standard time, by which all trains are run) in effect November 23d, 1884.

SOUTHWARD.

CONNECTIONS. CONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Chattanooga with Memphis and Charleston Division, E. T. & G. B. B., and Cincinnati Southern B'y and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis B'y.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Cleveland with main line East Fenn., Va. & Ga. B. R. and connect at Rome with Alabama Division E. T., V. & Ga. R. R.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Atlanta and Macon with all diverging roads, and connect at Jesup with S., F. & W. R'y for Florida

THROUGH CAR SERVICE. THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 have Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, and through day coaches between Chattanooga and Jacksonville. Trains 3 and 4 connect at Cleveland with Pullman Sleepers between Cleveland and New York, and also with Sleepers between Cleveland and Warm Springs without change.

change.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 have Sleeping Cara between
Macon and Cleveland, connecting with Pullman
Sleepers between Cleveland and New York.

All trains run daily.

Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect at erintendent Brunswick Division, Manual J. W. FRY dintendent Atlanta Division, Atlanta, Gal. B. W. WERNN, J. E. MALLORY,

Central, Southwestern & Mont

CHURCH CHIMES.

VARIOUS CHURCHES.

nurch Takes on the Bible-Dr. Hawthornes the First Baptist-Dr. McDonald at the Second-At the First Methodist.

At St. Phillip's.

At St. Philip's.

At St. Philip's Episcopal church yesterd the services were quite interesting. The consequence of the services were quite interesting. The consequence of the services a light to every page; It gives a light to every page; It gives but borrows none.

The text was taken from St. Paul's secon Epistle to Timothy, third chapter and I verse: "The holy Scriptures which are a and sufficient to make wise unto salvation."

Dr. Armstreng said the writers of the Bi were men of great faith and hope. They ways saw better things coming. They set the sun rising in the clouds and they believ he would continue to rise. The Old Testame speaks of the time when the swords shall be aten into plow shares and spears into prunithooks. The New Testament writers refer the new heaven and the new earth. To church of to-day should share in the sarfaith and hope. In a few weeks we shall se living picture of the great event which is defined to be the light and life and joy of twhole world. Dr. Armstrong then began discussion of the position which the chur takes on the Scriptures, which he said are n going through a very severe and search examination and trial. It is now attacked the mecking atheists who fight it with ride—a more dangerous weapon than argume

come through a very severe and secretary and the examination and trial. It is now attacked the mocking atheists who fight it with ridue—a more dangerous weapon than arguma He said he wished the Bible was as popula book as its circulation would indicate, wished he could be assured that all the Bil that are so industriously circulated wearnestly read. Then, too, what was o read as a fact is now read as fable. If Bible is not the same book to us tit was to the old fathers, by whom it was garded as a special revelation from an cod. It is more human to us. This leads the question "what is, the actual posit which the church has all along claimed the Bible?" The answer is the sixth of thirty-nine articles, namely that the h Scriptures contain all things necessary to a vation so that whatever is not read therein not to be required of any man that it shall believed as an article of the faith or be thou

believed as an article of the faith or be the

WESTERDAY'S SERVICES OF T

gomery & Eufaula Railroads All trains of this system are run by Controls (30th Meridian times)

ANYANNAH, GA., Dec. 2, 1881, Ph.

Osenger trains on these roads will run as follows: READ DOWN. C. R. R.—Main Line
Savanneh and Atlanta Divisious.

Acc. Pass'ger.

...Lv 3.55 em 2.30 am 1 m No. 35.† No. 14 Pas'enger Pare UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD. Barnesville.....Lv B. G. & N. A. RAILROAD Griffin.... Newnan...

Fort ValleyLy Albany. S. W. R.R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH

Cutbert

Eufaula.....

TON RAILROAD.

8.W. RR.- COLUM-BUS MAIN LINE.

C. R. R.—Augusta No. 18° No. 20° Pass'ger. Pass'ger.

on......Ar 5 15 am edgevilleAr 8 30 pm nton.....Lv 2 15 pm

S., G. & N. A. No. 1† RAILEOAD. Pas'enger

UPSON CCUNTY Pas'enger Pas'enger RAILROAD. No. 34.† No. 36.†

W. & M. & E. RY. No. 2. No. 10. Acc.

S.W. R.E.—ALBANY No. 4° | No. 20° No. 10 Pas'enger Pas'e

Fort Valley.....Ar 4 15 pm 6 30 am Perry....Ly 3 25 pm 5 45 am

B.W.R.R.—BLAK'LY No. 30† EXTENSION. Pas'enger

Albany......Ar 11 80 am Blakely.....Lv 7 30 am

S. W. R.—FORT No. 52† GAINES BRANCH. Pass'ger.

Cuthbert......Ar 12 28 pm Fort Gaines.....Lv 11 10 am

TON RAILROAD Pass'ger.

Eufaula.....Ar 9 27 am Clayton.....Lv 8 00 am

S. W. BR.-COLUM- No. 6. No. 20 BUS MAINE LINE. Pass'ger Acc.

Elegant local Sleeping Cars on night trains a follows: Between Savannah and Augusta, trains Nos 53 and 54; between Savannah and Augusta, trains Nos, 53 and 54; between Savannah and Mocen, trains Nos, 53 and 54; between Savannah and Atlanta, trains Nos, 53 and 54.

Atlanta, trains Nos. 33 and 54.

Pullman Hotel Sleeping Cars between Ciddinati and Jacksonville, via Atlanta, Albany and Waycross.

Trains marked thus * run daily; trains marked thus f run daily except Sunday; trains marked thus f run daily except Monday.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car Better on sale at the Union Depot 30 minutes prior to the leaving of all trains.

WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt., Savannah.

T. D. KLINE, Sup'tS, W. R. R. Macon, W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic A'g'r., Savannah.

G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Pass, Agest, R. SCHMIDT, Agent, Atlanta.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

will run as follows:
Time given here is 90 meridien, Atlanta cit

Milen......Ar 12 00 pm 12 80 pm 10 14 pm Aucusta......Lv 6 45 am 9 00 pm 6 20 pm

.....Ar 9 15 am 5 00 pm

not to be required 'of any man that it shall believed as an article of the faith or be thou requisite or necessary to salvation. The saides is expressed in the words of the text. church does not speak of inspiration nor be to the belief that the writers were mere chines in the hands of the holy spirit. The does not claim that the Scriptures are reveis ions of God and as such are sufficient clear to point the way to salvation.

But does not reduce the Bable to a lewith the writings of other religions. claims that such divine knowledge is contect in them as if saitfully received and similated will build up the soul into everying life. It is this knowledge she bids us so seek it and God will meet you and you meet God. The words of God were reve unto men according to their capacity, were reproduced by them according to two modes of thought and expression. makes the Bable no less divine, but far a human. These ideas have been growing the minds of men until they are accepted by all candid students of the Bable. growth of the ideas of God is shown through men of the Bible. First. He was represe as a God of power only. Then the proprepresented Him as the God of truth righteousness and the Christ came and was seen in Him as the merciful Father of mankind. God revealed Himself to man through men, not through machines. The chown by the fact that the book is filled human argument, human poetry and hus oratory. Yet he who will read it with pray No. 19. No. 5. Acc. Pass'get

7 35 pm 8 05 an
10 17 pm 9 21 au
4 25 am 12 23 pa Macon.....Lv CO READ UP. No. 51" | No. 54" Pass'ger. | Pass'ger.

shown by the fact that the cook is filled human argument, human poetry and human returner. Yet he who will read it with prayerful spirit, will find in the human the deep current of the civine, and underneath the letter of the human he will find divine thoughts that breathe and divine words the human, able to make wise unto salvation.

The First Saptist.

Dr. Hawthorne was greeted with a very congregation yesterday morning. The aisles and gallery ware filled to overflow and fully a hundred were unable to get and went away. The choir was in sphytoice and sang as a voluntery "Jesus, Low my Soul," set to beautiful (and new) up For an offertory, Miss Stiff sang "The Molland" most artistically. Dr. Hawthorne's ject was, "How men account for Christ Christianity."

The First Baptist.

ject was, "How men account for Christianity."

At the evening service, another imm congregation filled the church. Mrs. Dow sweetly, "Lead, kindly light." Her va the purest soprano, and is a rare pleas hear her.

Dr. Hawthorne's text was Ps. 37-34. On the Lord and keep His way." Said he, man who is spiritually alive and awake whose supreme deisre is that God's kin may come and God's will be done is very to grow uneasy as he sees how slow the chingdom is in coming and how many in tions there are of the presence and treme power of another kingdom in society, so mistic to truth and purity and God. Eman is very apit to fret because of evil He sees them trumph over men of who world is not worthy. He sees good men dered and their reputation blackene falschood. He sees men of hearts and hellish purposes ing themselves beneath a profor purity, exhorting others to virtue, their own secret lives are rotten. Such is far above the average Christian if he con sometimes say, "It a rightcous God the world, why does he permit this a things to exist? Why does he suffer god and virtue to go down, and selfishnes deviltry to triumph?" Such a man—t confident of the final fulfilment of promises to destroy the evil and lift good and glorify those who have been fallowed.

and virtue to go down, and selfishned deviltry to triumph?" Such a mantendid to the final fulfilment of promises to destroy the evil and lift good and glorify those who have been for his cause—may sometimes become and impatient in God's delay.

To just such men the word of the ta addressed, "Wast on the Lord."

To such he said: Wait, don't become tient at God's government. Do your Perform the work committed to you calmly wait for the reward. This, he is the side of faith, that develops slowly ability to stand still and wait for God's poses to be accomplished, is the believe and highest attainment in grace.

Work, he said, is not always a sign of A man may work because it is his instemer. In work he may find a surcease row and trouble. Diversion and for ness, if produced by work in a riceause, is not a substitute for faith.

We show our faith by holding on path which He has moulded out "Wait on the Lord and Heep His Way We have severe trials of our fair path may be indistinct, crooked, narra a nest hidden, but if we keep on we conto the clear light of His We cometimes try to have our way, in rich, in satisfying ambition. We try "short cuts" of our own appointing, find that money made at the sacrifice of rectitude, God does not want. The muids a church with money dishonest treat a monument of shame to himse cientally, the doctor denounced churs in bling." God is served acceptat when our methods are conformable will.

God's way is a safe way to him when the stendant raffling, as "unit to him."

to be true to God in walking uprig be true to God in walking uprightly young men their positions in lants have lost trade by it; been dismissed from their chulsying the demagogue. It is no to preach against Esau, Ahab, Simen Mogus, and Judez and thand Mormone. But it does mea to when a preacher attacks the suppopule and holds up to public relations the crimes of men in his city.

No. 81. 1. No. 58. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, Leave Athens, 90 meridian 5:00 p m 6:00 a marrive at Luis. 6:30 p m 8:54 a marrive at Atlanta. 10:30 p m 12:700 m 12:55 a m No. 50. | No. 52. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. Leave Atlanta
Arrive at Lula
Arrive at Athens

SAMUEL W. GOODE, Agent,

MAKES AUCTION SALE OF

FORSYTH AND LUCKIE STREET CORNER,

Tuesday, December 9, 11 A. M.

This property fronts east 100 feet on Forsyth, and

90 feet on south side of Luckie street, making two lots on Forsyth street, each 50x90 feet, with alley

in rear. The corner lot is vacant. The inside lo

For White Teeth Use Holmes's

The Decisions of the February

SUPREME COURT

have just been published in pam

age paid on receipt of One Dollar.
Address The Constitution,

Clemmons & Kenny Keep the greatest variety of fine meats and san-sages in the city. Try them; 127 Whitchall, tele-phone 321. Orders sent for and meats delivered iree of charge. Dressed hogs at bottom prices.

We Manufacture

all the clothing we "sell and therefore can youed for the honesty of material trimmings and work manship of every garment in our establishment Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

Our Representatives.

Our Representatives.

The present legislature is one of the finest body of men we have ever had the pieasure to see at the capitol, but the last one of them is coughing, spitting and sneezing to such an extent that we connot stay in their presence long enough to fully enjoy the sight of so handsome a body of men. A bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer in the possession of each one would remedy this great evil and we suggest that each one of them get a bottle and put a stop to that continual coughing and sneezing. It will care them; take our word for it.

Holmes's Dentifrice Cleans the

Brewer's Lung Restorer is entirely vegeta-ble and is the surest and safest cough remedy in the market. Don't forget this.

Fresh Pork Sausages. If you have not done so already, you want to try Clemmons & Kenny's fine sausages, pork, bologna, Frankfort and Vienna. Their facilities cannot be surpassed, and they are prepared to give special prices to dealers. Give them a trial.

The Banquet.

A large banquet is to be given to the mem-bers of the legislature as soon as they get rid of their colds, coughs, sneesing, etc., we there-fore call their attention to Brewey's Lung Re-storer, one bottle of which will cure them. If

you want the banquet, get Brewer's Lung Re-

Teeth saved and gums cured by

Old papers at Constitution office

Several Members Sick

Just because they would not buy Brewer's

Lung Restorer. Is it sensible in them, sensible men, to neglect themselves in this way.

Preserve your teeth with Holmes'

Dressed Hogs.

Save your teeth with Holmes's

Jersey Milk.

PURE JERSEY MILK, CREAM AND BUTTER

HILLDALE JERSEY FARM.

The finest, at Clemmons & Kenny's.

Dentifrice.

at 25 cents a hundred.

Holmes's Dentifrice. It will do it.

We will send the Pamphlet, post-

Atlanta, Ga

Dentifrice.

Term of the

phlet form.

tral Southwestern & Mont. romery & Eufaula Railroads trains of this system are run by Conferidian time.) W READ DOWN. Lv 5 40 pm 8 45 pm Ar 7 27 pm 10 23 pm A u g usts No. 21† No. 19 No. 19 No. 19 Aoc. Pass'ger. Pass No. 35.† No. 3 ON COUNTY ville.... & M. & E. RY IN LINE RANCH. Valley.....Lv R-BLAK'LY BO READ UP. Ar 5 15 sm Ar 8 30 pm Lv 2 15 pm ON CCUNTY Pas'enger Pas'enger AILROAD, No. 34.† No. 36.† RAILROAD, Pas'enger Ar | 9 40 am Lv | 6 58 am Lv | 5 30 am

eridian time.)

AAVANKAH, GA., Dec. 2, 1884, ND AFTER SUNDAY, DEC. 2, 1884, P.

Out trains on these roads will run as follows: E.R. ALBANY No. 27* No. 25° No. 25° LINE. Pas'enger Pas'enger Pas enger 3 20 pts 3 48 pts 5 40 pm 7 02 pm No. 51° No. 54° No. 166 Pass'ger. Pass'ger. Acc. | Ar | 9 07 am | 12 40 am | Paas'get |
Lv	8 25 am	12 00 ngt	Paas'get
Ar	8 05 am	11 45 pm	
Lv	6 18 am	10 14 pm	
Lv	6 18 am	10 14 pm	
Lv	6 18 am	10 14 pm	
Lv	3 55 am	8 10 pm	2 50 pm
Lv	3 55 am	8 10 pm	2 50 pm
Ar	5 37 am	8 10 pm	2 50 pm
Ar	5 8	No. 29°	No. 22°
Ruch	Pass'get	Pass'get	
Aco. ..Ar 9 15 am 5 00 pm Lv 8 00 am 8 45 pm the purest soprano, and is a rare pleasure to hear her.			

Dr. Hawthorne's text was Ps. 37-34. "Wait on the Lord and keep His way." Said he, "the man who is spiritually alive and awake and whose supreme deisre is that God's kingdom nay come and God's will be done is very apt to grow uneasy as he sees how slow the divine kingdom is in coming and how many indications there are of the presence and tremendous jewer of another kingdom in society, antagonistic to truth and purity and God. Such a man is very apt to fret because of evil doers. He sees them trumph over men of whom the world is not worthy. He sees good men slandered and their reputation blackned by falschood. He sees men of black hearts and hellish purposes hiding themselves beneath a profession of purity, exhorting others to virtue, while their own secret lives are rotten. Such a man is far above the average Christian if he does not sometimes say, "il a righteous God rules the world, why does he permit this state of things to exist? Why does he suffer goodness and virtue to go down, and selfishness and deviltry to triumph?" Such a man—though confident of the final falfilment of God's promises to destroy the evil and lift up the goed and glorify those who have been faithful to his cause—may semetimes become restive and impatient in God's delay.

To just such men the word of the text are addressed, "Wait on the Lord."

To such he said: Wait, don't become impatient at God's government. Do your duty. Perform the work committed to you, and calmly wait for the reward. This, he said, is the side of faith, that develops slowly. The ability to stand still and wait for God's purposes to be accomplished, is the believer's last and highest attainment in grace.

Work, he said, is not always a sign of faith. A man may work because it is his instinct to work. In work he may find a surcease of sor-R.R.—ALBANY No. 4° No. 26° No. 26° Pas'enger Pas'enger Pas'enger Pas'enger Pas'enger Pas'enger Valley Lv 6 38 am Valley Lv 6 28 am Valley Lv 6 28 am Valley Lv 4 25 am Valley Lv 4 25 am 11 57 am 2 26 party Lv 5 40 am 10 45 am 131 party W. R. R-PERRY No. 22† No. 24† Ro. 24† Rosenger ort Valley......Ar 4 15 pm | 6 30 am TON RAILROAD Pass'ger. iaula......Ar 9 27 am W. RR.-COLUM No. 6.º No. 20° S MAINE LINE. Pass'ger Acc. 6001 Ar 5 42 pm 6 00 am ort Valley Ar 4 25 pm 3 39 am olumbus Lv 1 00 pm 9 53 pm

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, No. 81. WAS A STATE OF THE STATE OF

God's way is a safe way to him who keeps in it. "He that walketh uprightly walketh turry." It costs money sometimes for a man to be true to God in walking uprightly. It has cost young men their positions in business; merchants have lost trade by it; ministers have been dismissed from their churches for tot playing the demagogue. It is no proof of toth to preach against Essu, Ahab, Jezebel Simen Mogus, and Judas and the canning Mormons. But it does mean some when a preacher attacks the sins of his a people and holds up to public reprobation scorn the crimes of men in his own commity.

characterize us, not frowns and gloomy countenances. Many men do good work, but mar the beauty of the service by the spirit in which it is done. We should not spend our time in counting the moments of God's delsy, looking painfully out of the windows and striving to catch the sound of His charlot wheels, when our thoughts aught to be con-ESTERDAY'S SERVICES OF THE Fine Sermon by Ur. Armstrong on the Position th Church Takes on the Bible-Dr. Hawthorne as the First Baptist-Dr. McDonald at the Second- at the First Methodist.

CHURCH CHIMES.

VARIOUS CHURCHES.

At St. Philip's Episcopal church yesterday the services were quite interesting. The congregation sang—
A glory glids the sacred page,
Unicotic like the sun.

Majostic like the sun;
Majostic like the sun;
It gives a light to every page;
It gives but borrows none.

The text was taken from St. Paul's second
Epistle to Timothy, third chapter and 15th
verse: "The holy Scriptures which are able
and sufficient to make wise unto salvation."

the sun rising in the clouds and they believed he would centime to rise. The Old Testament speaks of the time when the swords shall be besten into plow shares and spears into pruning hooks. The New Testament writers refer to the new heaven and the new earth. The church of to-day should share in the same faith and hope. In a few weeks we shall see a

faith and hope. In a few weeks we shall see a living picture of the great event which is destined to be the light and life and joy of the whole world. Dr. Armstrong then began a discussion of the position which the church takes on the Scriptures, which he said are now going through a very severe and searching examination and trial. It is now attacked by the said of the property of of th

thirty-nine articles, namely that the holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation so that whatever is not read therein is not to be required of any man that it shall be

vels ions of God and as such are sufficiently

through men, not through machines. That is shown by the fact that the book is filled with

ful spirit, will find in the human the deep current of the civine, and underneath the letter of the human he will find divine thoughts that breathe and divine words that turn, able to make wise unto salvation.

The First Baptist.

Dr. Hawthorne was greeted with a very large

ongregation vesterday morning. The pews, aisles and gallery ware filled to overflowing, and fully a hundred were unable to get seats and went away. The choir was in splendid voice and sang as a voluntary "Jesus, Lover of

the purest soprano, and is a rare pleasure to hear her.

Dr. Hawthorne's text was Ps. 37-34. "Wait

amen argument, human poetry and human atory. Yet he who will read it with prayer-

eking atheists who fight it with ridicule

Armstrong said the writers of the Bible

on of great faith and hope. They always better things coming. They saw rising in the clouds and they believed

and striving to catch the sound of His charlot wheels, when our thoughts ought to be on Him and on the work we have to do.

That great multitude grouped on the everlesting hils, crowned and sceptered, rolling up the jubilant thunders of that hallelujah chorus, which only the redeemed are permitted to sing, once walked in this yele of tears. chorus, which only the redeemed are permit-ted to sing, once walked in this vale of tears and bore the same burdens beneath which we totter and faint. When we have fought the good fight and finished our course, we shall stand where they stand, on the mount of God, see as they see, face to face, and sing as they sing, the new song." sing, the new song."

Second Baptist Church.

As usual the church was well filled with an attentive congregation. Dr. McDonald preached one of the finest and/most impressive preached one of the finest and most impressive sermons which it has been the pleasure of the congregation to hear since he has been pastor of the church. His subject was, "The Trial of Jesus as Furnished in the Gospel." No special text was taken, but selections from the 22d and 23d chapters of Luke were read. Dr. McDonald commenced by saying that there had been a great many trials in the world, and trials hardly ever fail to interest the resule. How was the trial of Christ? For a long

time his presence and his teachings had been the source of awakening the btterest enmity on the part of the high priests, the ecclesiastical officers and the scribes of the Jewish people. After the institution of that memorable ordinance which has spoken for eighteen centuries of his death the Savior with always of the mocking atheists who fight it with ridicule—a more dangerous weapon than argument. He said he wished the Bible was as popular a book as its circulation would indeate. He wished he could be assured that all the Bibles that are so industriously circulated were earnestly read. Then, too, what was once read as a fact is now read as fable. The Fible is not the same book to us that it was to the old fathers, by whom it was regarded as a special revelation from and of God. It is more human to us. This leads to the question "what is the actual position which the church has all along claimed for the Bible?" The answer is the sixth of the thirty-nine articles, namely that the holy ordinance which has spoken for eighteen centuries of his death, the Savior with eleven of his disciples, the night far advanced, pesses though the silent streets of Jerusalem down through the valley through which the prook Kedron ran and came to the garden of Gethsemane, which is said to mean "the oil press." There commenced that wonderful agony of suffering—suffering so intense that His humanity, craving fellowship and sympathy, He took apart with Him the three disciples who were witnesses of His transfiguration. At the close of His prever there came certain of the Jewish with Him the three disciples who were witnesses of His transfiguration. At the close of His payer there came certain of the Jewish authorities, and a band of Roman soldiers, led by Judas. Jesus, in the quiet consciousness of his innocence, stands before them and says, "I sm He." Permitting himself to be bound. He is first led to the house of Annas, who had been high priest, and afterwards to the house of Caiaphus who was then the high priest. The first stages of the trial took place before Caiaphus with a number of the Sanhedrists, which was the highest ecclesiastical authority of the nation. They call upon Christ to make His statemant, to whom He says: "Why do you desire any statement from me? I am here as the accused. I have ever spoken freely in public and have no reserved doctrines to teach. Bring your accusers and your witnesses and let them speak."

To show the unfitness of these judicial men for their position, they summon false witnesses who do not agree in their statements. God is always on the side of truth. While these men were seeking to catch Him, Christ stood there in silence. Caiaphus could no longer cenceal his frenzy, and, forgetting his judicial position, he starts forward and says in angry words: "Sayest Thou nothing?" Then comes for the first time the remarkable question: "I adjure Thee, art Thou the Son of God."

Silence had been Christ's attitude up to this time, but when he is put upon oath, He hesitates no longer, but says that He is the Son of God." requisite or necessary to salvation. The same idea is expressed in the words of the text. The church does not speak of inspiration nor bind to the belief that the writers were mere machines in the hands of the holy spirit. But the does not claim that the Scriptures are the expressions of God and as such are sufficiently the dees not claim that the Scriptures are the rever's cons of God and as such are sufficiently clear to point the way to salvation.

Bhe does not reduce the Bible to a level with the writings of other religions. She claims that such divine knowledge is contained in them as if saithfully received and assimilated will build up the soul into everlasting life. It is this knowledge she bids us seek. Seek it and God will meet you and you will meet God. The words of God were revealed unto men according to their capacity, and were reproduced by them according to their own modes of thought and expression. This makes the Bible no less divine, but far more human. These ideas have been growing in the minds of men until they are accepted now by all candid students of the Bible. The growth of the ideas of God is shown through the Bible. First. He was represented as a God of power only. Then the prophets represented Him as the God of truth and righteousness and the Christ came and God God. How, then, can any system of religion base

itself upon an idea derogatory to Christ's di-vinity, claiming that He is better than the ghteousness and the Christ came and God as seen in Him as the merciful Father of all ankind. God revealed Himself to mankind

vinity, claiming that He is better than the angels, but not equal to God, the Father, and is not to be worshipped?

The Sanbedrim, having no authority to carry into effect their decision against Christ at the dawn of morning, carry Him to Pilate, who though a corrupt man, had an instinctive reverence for the forms of justice almost necessary to a Roman mind. Pilate, having against they have accusation they bring against asked them what accusation they bring against Him, is told that they had found Him guilty of

Pilate, having examined Christ, was con-vinced that He was innocent and so stated to

the Jews.
Pilate next sends Christ to Herod Antipas
who was in Jerusalem at this time and who

Pilate next sends Christ to Herod Antipas, who was in Jerusalem at this time and who had hoped to see some miracle performed by Christ, but, being disappointed in this sends Christ back to Pilate.

Still Isiling to convince the Jews of Christ's innence, Pilate falls upon the device of releasing Christ under the custom them of force among the Jews of liberating at that period some person who had been guilty of some crime. To this the enraged Jews would not listen. For an offertory, Miss Stiff sang "The Morning Land" most artistically. Dr. Hawthorne's sub-ject was, "How men account for Christ and Christianity." Christianity."

At the evening service, another immense congregation filled the church. Mrs. Dow sang sweetly, "Lead, kindly light." Her voice is

Now Pilate's true nature begins to be revealed. He gives away before the demands of the high priests. He says, "I will only chastise Him and let Him go." The first wrong step. He could have commanded the legions of Rome if he had desired. Jesus was given up and scourged. When He is brought they cry, "Crucify Him, crucify Him! If you release him, you are not Caesar's friend." This struck Pilate to the quick, and he gave up Jesus to these ecclesiastics to do their will concerning him. Pilate is still troubled. A measebger comes from his wife, who requests that he have nothing to do with that just man. The only sympathy Christ received during that trial came from a woman.

Though Pilate attempts to make a show of innecence by washing his hands in the preacnce of the multitude, all the waters of the Atlantic would not wash away the blood of cowardice and meanness manifested in selling out

lantic would not wash away the blood of cowardice and meanness manifested in selling out
his humanity and sense of justice.

Then the Jews cried, 'Let his blood be upon
us and upon our children." History and tradition show that the leading actors in this triat
met tragic deaths and that the time came when
more crosses were needed than could be obtained upon which to place the bodies of Jews.

At the First Methodist.

At the morning services yesterday the con-At the morning services yesterday the congregation was very large, completely filling the vast auditorium. The singing was excellent, and the deepest interest was shown in the exercises. The sermon was short on account of the communion services which followed it. Mr. Glenn preached from the text: "Likewise the spirit also helpeth our infirmatics." Romans, 8th chapter and 36th verse.

The preacher said the world as we see it is a great world, and when we consider it in all that it comprohends, we are led to admire it. There are grand capacities for and highest attainment in grace.

Work, he said, is not always a sign of faith. A man may work because it is his instinct to work. In work he may find a surcease of sorrow and trouble. Diversion and forgetfulness, if produced by work in a rightoous cause, is not a substitute for taith.

We show our faith by holding on in the path which He has moulded out for us.

"Wait on the Lord and Keep His Way."

We have severe trials of our faith; the path may be indistinct, crooked, narrow and a nest hidden, but if we keep on we come out into the clear light of His truth. We sometimes try to have our way, in getting rich, in satisfying ambition. We try to take "short cuts" of our own appointing, but we find that money made at the sacrifice of moral rectitude, God does not want. The man who builds a church with money dishonestly made et et a monument of shame to himself. Incidentally, the doctor denounced church fairs, with the attendant raffling, as "un mitigated mbling." God is served acceptably only them our methods are conformable to His will.

God's way is a safe way to him who keeps great world, and when we consider it in all that it comprehends, we are led to admire it. There are grand capacities for development in it, and yet this world has ne powers of motion in itself. It is dependent upon the sun and stars and planets for the controlling and regulating of its motion. It has no source of light or heat in itself, but the sun helps its infirmities. The sun supplies the light and the heat. Man, as God designed him, is not only a great world, but a great being, capable of large development and great comprehension. What man would have been had he never fallen I do not know. We only know that he would have been much further up in the stage of development and enjoyment than he is now. But man is not self-existent. He is dependant on God and at his best state has many infirmities that must be helped of the Lord and since the fall there are increased infirmities. These infirmities we are struggling against, trying to overcome them in order that we may reach our highest destiny. We cannot afford to lose that destiny. There is too much involved in it. Put we have the assurance in the text that the spirit of God will help our infirmities in overcoming the opposition. The word which is translated "help" means in the original a great deal more than is expressed by the mere agish. The original signifies to gather optranslated "help" means in the original a great deal more than is expressed by the mere he glish. The original signifies to gather opposite help, and the idea is that the spirit cooperates with us in overcoming infirmities as two men bearing a burden between them, one opposite the other and each helping the other. There are many ininfirmities in life to be overcome, more numerous than could be entered upon. We may notice, however, the tendency in the world to fictitious, sham life. This obtains in the so-

cial circle. We find it, in business life, in the literary world, even in the churches, and I say with shame, in the pulpit also. The true man is to be admired. When we find one we look up into his face feeling that we are standing by one upon whom we can rely. But the tendency is to the unreal Men are anxious to getfon in the world. They are in a hurry to savance, to secure popularity, and the tempetation is to use the means that are not based upon solid principles and truths. The tation is to use the means that are not based upon solid principles and truths. The tendency also is to divorce religious and secular life. This is one of oar infirmities. Religion was designed to go into every department of life. A man may be as happy religiously, as joyous a Christian in making money and trensacting business, in the political duties of life as he can in the sanctuary, or in prayers, or hymns, or praise. There was many other infirmities that during the prayers, or hymns, or praise. There are many other infirmities that, during the year, we will be called upon to battle against. The promise is that the spirit will help us in overcoming them. We must work together with the spirit, and strive to be master of all the oppositions.

At Trinity Church.

The opening of the new conference year resterday, was a red letter day in the annals of this church. There was no sermon. The of this church. There was no sermon. The new ecclesiastical year was begun by a "Thank Offering" Service. The church was densely packed, aisles filled with chairs and every nook and corner occupied by campstools. The church appeared to be without pass-ways or divisions, so vast was the audience. The pastor announced the order of services, after having supplied printed programmes heautifully cotten up to avery exercises. grammes beautifully gotten up, to every one.
We give an outline of the services—

 Offertory by the choir.
 Praise hymn by the congregation. Prayer.
 Sabbath school thank offering.
 Responsive—Scripture reading by all congre

"Praise the Lord" by Little Workers.

6. "Praise the Lord" by Little Workers.
7. Hymn by the congregation.
8. Offertory by the choir.
9. Responsive Scripture reading.
10. Sabbath school praise song.
11. "Little Workers"—Simply "Little Workers."
12. Caoir, congregation, Sabbath school, all join a Coronation hymn.
13. Doxology.

Is. Doxology.

Just before the service closed Mr. W. A. Hemphill offered the following resolutions, stating that in substance they had been offered by Colonel T. P. Westmoreland in the Sunday school, and adopted:
Resolved. That we as officers and members of Trinity church in entering on the new conference year, doso with thankfulness to God for His goodness and mercy to us during the past year; with regrets for our failures but with hope and confidence that in the coming year we may win greater success, and with the help of the Spirit reap a more abundant harvess for the Master's kingdom. Resolved further, That we do give thanks unto the Lord and praise His name, and in token of our appreciation of His goodness we pledge our selves to renewed efforts in the church work, to a punctual and regular attendance upon all of its ressions, and a cordial and liberal support of all its institutions.

Resolved, further That we are glad that Rev. Dr.

its institutions.

Resolved, further That we are glad that Rev. Dr. Kendall has been returned to us for another year, and we pledge to him anew our love, confidence and cannest support. These resolutions were adopted by a rising vote. As Mr. Hemphill took his seat, Mr. W. A. Haygood arose and offered the following

A. Baygood arese and offered at solutions, resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, in all parts of the world the international Sunday-school lessons set apart for to day have demonstrated the crime and calamity of

have demonstrated the crime and calamity of "drunkenness,"
Resolved, That this church and congregation unite with patriot Christians in using all right means of arresting the sale and use of spirituous liquors as a beverage in the city of Atlanta.
Resolved, That as individuals we use our influence with the members of our state legislature to pass such laws as shall free our entire state from the curse of the "liquor traffic."
Resolved, That whereas public sentiment must underlie and sustain any law that now exists, or may be hereafter enacted, in or to remedy this growing evil, we, as Chistian citizens shall, by our practice and conversation, do all in our power to mould public opinion to the view of drunkenness as presented in the Sunday school lessons of this day.

ness as presented in the Sunday school lessons of this day.

Resolved, That avoiding fanaticism on the one hand, and criminal indifference and inaction on the other, we shall fight the evil of intemperance, striving to save the individuals who sell and drink the liquid poison, while we exert all our inducace to suppress a traffic alike a curse to seller and drinker.

Reselved, further, That this church shall speak in no uncertain sound upon this subject, and that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the pastor to confer with the committee on temperance in the legislature as to the wisest measures looking

the legislature as to the wisest measures looking to the suppression of the crime of drunkenness and the greater crime of drunkard-making.

After a collection by Colonel T. P. Westmore-land to finish defraying the expenses of the conference, the Doxology was sung and benediction pronounced. Thus passed and closed one of the most impressive and delightful services the congregation has enjoy; entirely out of the usual method of church service, yet marked with unctions, forwar and great yet marked with unction, fervor and great spiritual power.

At the Central Presbyterian church Dr. Strickler preached a very fine sermon from the sixth verse of the third chapter of John. One of the sole conditions of salvation is that the that believeth hath everlasting life. Another is the certainty of the salvation of the believer; another is the nature of the believer's future life. If he hath eternal life already he has but to analyze his present spiritual life as to its essential traits to perceive what will be the essential traits of the future life. The particular truth to which he called attention was the teachings of the text as to what reli-gion fundamentally consists, namely: Not in religious knowledge; not in belief of the truth; not in the use of the means of grace; not even the graces of the spirit themselves, but in an eternal principle of spiritual life in the

"He that believeth on the Son hath eternal

He then concluded his discourse by drawing a number of practical lessons. The discourse was listened to with marked attention by a very

was instened to with marked actions by a top-large audience.

At night he preached a very impressive and instructive sermon from the text: "Let us not sleep as do others"—in which he set forth the duties of Christians, the dangers of Christians when asleep, to themselves, and the effect upon the unconverted by their being asleep.

Church Notes.

Atlanta has the finest pulpit orators of any southern city. Yesterday was a fine day, and the congregations were all large. No services were held at the First Presby-

terian church yesterday. The new Central Presbyterian church will not be completed befere spring or summer. It will be a very handsome house of worship.

St. Luke'e cathedral was well filled yester-day morning and evening, Rev. C. M. Beck-with discoursing in his usual effective style. The music is much improved, and the ohoris-ter idea is fast becoming popular.

Very interesting services were held at the Mission, on Marietta street, yesterday. At 9 o'clock the Sunday-school met, and there was the largest number that has ever attended. The children looked bright and happy, and are learning very fast. The superintendent and those engaged in teaching feel greatly encouraged in their work. A goodly number of men and women from some of the best families in the city are interested in this mission, and are untiring in their efforts to do good. The gospel meetings are still being held every night.

The great romantic spectacular melodrama, "The Romany Rye," will doubtless draw crowded houses at DeGive's, to-night, at the matinee to morrow, and to-morrow night. There are thirty-five people in the company, and the gorgeeus seenery is the most realistic ever seen on our stage. The plot of the play is intensely ex-citing, and the interest is well sustained through-out. "The Romany Rye" is undoubtedly one of

CITY ITEMS.

Stamps for sale at the Constitution office, open day and night.

THROUGH THE CITY

EVENTS OF INTEREST GATHERED iappenings Here and There—in the Courts, at the Capitol, Around the Station House and on the Street—Minor News Notes Caught Up on the Sidewalk—Gossip in the Gutters.

The trains were all well patronized yester-

One more election and then the voter will

The street cars have ceased running to Ponce de Leon springs. Captain Couch has a handsome gold watch for which he wants an owner. A vacancy occurs in the board of health the

The state house clock has been started again

and it kept good time yesterday.

Dr. Foute, the stationhouse keeper, has about recovered his usual good health. The union passenger depot is entirely too small for the demands that are now made

Mr. and Mrs. Allen McDougal's infant child was buried in Oakland cemetery yesterday af-

The formation of Mayor-elect Hillyer's committees is the subject which is now bothering.

The board of police commissioners will conrene in regular session to-night. A successor to Mr. Pope Culberson, who resigned, will be

Old Limerick was hauled in again yesterday blind drunk. The city prison seems to be his home when he is in town.

Will the new city council have that bridge constructed across Whitehall street is one of the leading questions just now.

The board of health at its next meeting will consider the drafting of a paper on sewerage for the benefit of the new city council.

AT THE POINT OF A DAGGER.

Mr. Rooney Cailed From His House and Given a Terrible Beating.

Yesterday morning about half past one o'clock, Mr. Rooney, who lives at 44 Harris street, was enticed from his house into his yard and given a terrible beating by a negro.

with his wife. Saturday night they retired quite late, and as a natural consequence, son fell into a heavy sleep. About half past one o'clock Mr. Rooney was awakened by a noise at his front gate, and after listening intently for a few seconds became convinced that some one was lying on the payement suffering terribly. Groan after groan indicative of intense pain was borne to his ears, and awakening his wife Mr. Rooney announced his intention Rooney announced of going out TO SEE WHAT IT MEANT.

He and his wife left their bed, and while he was putting on some clothing she made a light. All this time the grouning continued, becoming louder and more distressing each second. Finally, being ready, Mr. Rooney opened his door, and, looking out, said:

"What's wrong?"
Receiving no response, he again asked the same question, when a terrible groan came up from the gate. from the gate.

"Is there anyone out there? If so, let him speak," again said Mr. Rooney.

"Help, help," came the feeble response.

"All right, I'll be there in a second," said

Mr. Rooney, as he started down the steps to-ward the front gate. As he opened the gate he discovered the form of a man lying across the sidewalk, and turning around bade Mrs. Rooney hold the light in the door. Then

about the old gentleman's neck and quickly springing up began striking at his benefactor. The attack was so quick and violent that Mr. Rooney, hardly realizing what had happened, could not defend himself. Finally he managed to clude his assail ant and being unarmed beat a hasty retreat into the lower. In the effect the pages for into the bouse. In the affray the negro, for such the rascal was, struck Mr. Rooney several severe blows, but none of them were of a serious character. Mr. Rooney felt greatly outraged at the assault and after waiting a minutes started out for a while he was gone the second chapter of the outrage took place. Soon after Mr. Rooney left, the negro, who

had evidently been watching him, walked up to the front door of the house, AND TURNING THE KNOB,

created the impression with Mrs, Rooney that it was her husband, and induced her to unlock the door. As soon as the key turned in the lock the door. As soon as the key turned in the lock the negro forcibly pushed the door open and walked in. Believing that her life was in great danger, Mrs. Rooney decided to die fighting, and made a reach for a heavy stick which was near the fireplace, but the negro anticipated her designs, and grabbing her with one hand, drew from his breeches pecket with the other hand a long knife, which he opened with his teeth. Then looking Mrs. Rooney in the eye the negro said:

"I ain't going to hurt you if you do as I say, but if you don't do as I say I'll kill you, and if you yell out I'll kill you. I want your money, that's all. Give it to me and I'll go away and not bother you. If you don't give it to me quick I'll kill you."

"HE GOT THE MONEY."

The negro's eyes showed that he meant just what he said, and believing that he would execute his threat Mrs. Rooney told him all the ceute his threat Mrs. Rooney told him all the money they had was in a purse under the head of the bed. Fearing that Mrs. Rooney had not told the truth the negro dragged, rather than lead her to the bed, and reaching under the pillow pulled out the pocket book. This he opened and from it took a roll of money amounting to thirty-two dollars. The money the negro placed in his pocket and then closing up his knife he released Mrs. Rooney and went out the front door and disappeared before Mr. Rooney's raturn. Vestedden was ing up his knife he released Mrs. Rooney and went out the front door and disappeared before Mr. Rooney's return. Yesterday, morning Mr. Rooney sought Captain Couch to whom he related the facts and to whom Mrs. Rooney gave an accurate discription of the negro. Mr. Rooney is a hard working man and has the respect of all who know him. He can illy afford to sustain the loss. Patrolmen Harris and Hilderbrand are now working the case.

BLANCHARD IS DEAD.

The Georgia Pacific Railway Watchman Dies and an Inquest is Held.

Dies and an Inquest is Held.

Birt Blanchard, the Georgia Pecific railway watchman, who was shot by a thief Friday night, died yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

Blanchard's death occurred at his boarding house on Marietta street near the old rolling mill, to which place he was removed Friday night. He remanned perfectly conscious up to the moment of his death and knew that he was going to die. Dr. Roy remained with him until a late hour Saturday night and then left another physician to watch by Blanchard's bedside during the night. Both physicians knew there was no chance for the man's recovery, but he safered intensely, and it was for the purpose of giving relief that the physician remained with him. Early yesterday morning Dr. Roy called to see Blanchard, and found him sinking rapidly. He knew that his life was nearly spent, and so informed Blanchard. The intelligence had no effect, whatever, upon him, and looking the doctor in the face, he said:

"If I must die, I can't help it, but I would like to see the man who shot me."

A few minutes before nine Blanchard closed his eyes and the final struggle came. It was brief, and when the clock struck nine Blanchard was dead. In the afternoon Coroner

Hilburn organised a jury and held an inquest. The testimony was deposed by Drs. Roy, Gaston, Parks and Smith and a man who was with Blanchard during the last iew hours of his life. They all stated in substance the same facts. Their statements were simply a repetition of what Blanchard had said. A post morten was held, and then the jury returned a verdict of death at the hands of some unknown man. During the autopsy jury returned a verdict of death at the hands of some unknown man. During the autopsy it was ascertained that Blanchard had been shot twice. The fatal shot was in the stomach, while the other one was in the left leg: The last shot was simply a flesh wound. The The last shot was simply a nesh wound. The police department has been working hard to secure a clue to the murderer. Captains Couch and Crim have given the killing a thorough study, and although they have not yet secured a clue they have not abandoned the case, and say that they hope yet to arrest the guilty party.

SHOT IN THE EVE.

in rear. The corner lot is vacant. The inside lo
has upon it a good ten-room framed house, renting
for \$62.50 a month by the year. No locality in
Atlanta is more desirable for renting purposes than
this. Boarding houses are crowded here when it
is difficult to get occupants elsewhere. The capitol, postoffice, opera house, depot, hotels and business of the city very near—from one to three
blocks. Surroundings the best possible. No property in Atlanta will prove a better investment in
the future. Terms one-third cash, balance one and
two year, with eight percent interest. Titles perfect. Private bids entertained until sth inst., 10
a. m.
21 Marietta street, cor. Broad. Two Bootblacks Engaged in a Litle Affair of Honor at the Carshed.

Earnest White shot Will Cosby in the eye yesterday afternoon at the Union passenger depot, and Cosby will probably die.

The shooting took place at the Loyd street end of the depot and was witnessed by a large crowd. Both parties to the affair are bootblacks. White is a small jet black negro about twelve years of age and is well tutored in crime. He can sling a boot-box around about as fearlessly as the next bootblack and can swear a dozen oaths while the box is making a single revolution. For the past of Honor at the Carshed.

can swear a dozen oaths while the box is making a single revolution. For the past three years he has been on the bootblack stand and ever since he joined the gang has been carrying a small twenty-two calibre pistol. Cosby, his victim, is—mewhat larger than White. He is about for en years of ago, but not withstanding his few as of years he has had a berth in every cell in the city prison.

Yesterday afternoon both boys were on the passenger depot block soliciting trade. White is appears put a polish on a pair of boots and while he was doing the work Cosby came along and kicked him. When White had completed the task he hunted Cosby up and finding him at the Loyd street end of the carshed approached him and said:

"What made you kick "e, Bill?"

"I didn't kick you," was Cossy's reply.

"You know you did, and you lie if you say you didn't."

"Don't you call me a liar," said Cosby, as be denved. White in the few with his even

"Don't you call me a liar," said Cosby, as

"Don't you call me a har," said Cosby, as he slapped White in the face with his open hand.

The boys were in quite a crowd, and, moved on by the talk of the crowd, they went for each other in fine style. During the fight Cosby, who was much larger than his adversary, struck White on the head with his box. The lick was a sovere one, and as quick as struck White on the head with his box. The lick was a severe one, and as quick as lightning White jerked his pistol from his pocket, and, pointing it at Cosby, fired. Immediately after the report Cosby threw his hand to his right eye and dropped to the pavement. Those who were about were so surprised at what happened that they permitted White to escape. The report of the pistol attracted the attention of Watchman Scarborough, who soon caused Cosby to man Scarborough, who soon caused Cosby to be removed to the city prison, where Dr. Mar-tin was called to see him. An examination of the wound showed that the ball had entered Cosby's right eye, and that the eyeball had been destroyed. Dr. Martin realized that the ball ought to be extracted, and caused Cosby's removal to the hospital for the purpose of performing the operation. Dr. Martin believes that the wound will prob-Dr. Martin believes that the would will probably result fatally, but cannot yet say positively. White made good his escape, and notwithstanding the fact that a diligent search was made for him by the police department last night, he could not be found.

THE WAYS OF THE WICKED. Two Diamond Treasures Lost-A Suit of

Clothing Stolen-Burglaries. Thieves and thugs took a rest yesterday, and the police department had a quiet day. However, there were a few burglaries and two or three cases of cow stealing reported at po-

lice headquarters. Early in the morning Mr. I. Elsie, who lives on Windsor street, at the corner of Jones street, ap-peared at police headquarters and stated that his residence had been burglarized during the night. Sometime after midnight a burgler entered through a window and stole a hand-fome gold ring and a purse containing about

Last night thieves attempted to break into a box car loaded with meat. The car was standing on a side track near Loyd street. The thieves were frightened away after breaking the lock.

J.M. Hopkins, who resides on Marietta street,

complained of the theft of a full suit. The clothing was stolen Saturday afternoon some Mr. Burton Smith sent in a description of a ome diamond ring which he lost on the

Mrs. D. G. Wyly lost a purse Saturday con-To make a Good Jam,—Place one finger in the crack of a door, shut the door alowly, but firmly, then open the door, remove the finger and add plenty of interjections. Never use your own finger if you can avoid it, but be sure to apply St. Jacobs Oil, the best remedy for bruises known to mankind. Mrs. D. G. Wyly lost a purse Saturday containing a small amount of change and a handsome dismond pin, anchor design.

Mr. J. M. Allen, who resides on Luckie street near Plum, posted a description of a fine cow which was stolen from his place Saturday night.

Saturday night a thief entered Mrs. McCloud's boardinghouse, on Walton street, and stole two overcoats and a hat from the hat rack. We are specially prepared for the boys. While we cater for all trade, we have made the manufacture of clothing for the growing generation a study. Elseman Bros. 55 Whitehall street.

rack.

Last night Captain Couch came in contact

Last night taptain Couch came in contact with a negro who acted so suspiciously that an arrest was made. At the city prison the negro, who is of a dark, ginger-cake-color, and is about twenty two years of age, gave his name as John Henry. John Henry Thomas, John Henry Minor and Frank Minor. He claims Lithonia as his home.

About a dozen city cases were entered during the day.

Fine Corned Beef Can always be had at Clemmons & Kenny's, 127 Whitehall

If You Want n overceat of any description, go to Eiseman Bros., manufacturing clothiers, 55 Whitehall St.

\$4.50 P ER TON!

ably low price of \$4 50 per ton,

Will be pleased to receive your orders. Telephone No. 22, five calls.

Nov 30 1m.

L. J. & A. W. Hill. BIG RED CUTION CAHABA COAL

We are heavily stocked w ith this justly celebrated Coal, which we are willing to close o ut to consumers at the remark-

DELIVER ED

FREE

We consider, as do many others, Cahaba Coal the equal of any on the market. If you want to save money, telephone or send your orders to us at once.

Best Stove Wood always on hand.

J.P.BUFO RD & CO. 36 N. BROA D STREET.

Leading a Band of Desperadoes Into an Ambush A Cornerod Robbor's Bold Front General Porter's Speech Indian Bloquence Kills a Resolution-Luykeus's Rifle.

Among the delegates to the Nation al cattlemen's convention, which has inst finished its session in St. Louis, were some of the most celebrated frontiersmen in the United States. Many of them were famous as scouts, fighters, and detectives, and some of them had figured at the east in politics or business before taking up their present

W. H. Llewellyn would be a noticeable figure anywhere. He is unusually tall, of magnificent physique, and his carriage is such as to impress the observer with the belief that he has been a participant in stirring events.

Probably no man on the border has a better record than he. Mere than a dozen desperadoes have registered oaths that they will have bis life, and every one believes that he will yet pay the penalty for his devotion to law and order. When the stock raisers on the Niobrara found the depredations of the Middleton gang unbearable they made several unsuccessful efforts to hunt down the thieves. Discovering the names of the men instrumental in this pursuit, the chief outlaw sent them letters warning them that if they ever appeared on their ranches he would cut their heads off and forward them to Omaha, to be exhibited on poles. This made the stockmen furious, and they became more determined than ever to effeet his capture.

Liewellyn had some local reputation in the North Platte and Doadwood country as a detective. He had made several difficult arrests, and on one occasion had killed two Black Hills stage robbers. Wishing to obtain his views, the stockmen sent for him and he unfolded a plen of operations which was very satisfac

He proposed to take one or two trusty men with him and join the outlaw band, learn their haunts, sud at the proper time seize the leader. In all previous attempts to espture Middleton, or any of his party, it had been found that any ordinary posse recruited in the country adjacent was of no avail, for confederates of the outlaw would invariably be found among the number and no plan of operations could be kept a secret. Llewellyn proposed to pick his own men, have arrangements made with the troops stationed in the vicinity to give him as-sistance when he needed it, and place no de-

sistance when he needed it, and place no dependence whatever on the settlers.

With an order from W. A. Paxton of Omaha to his ranch foreman for horses, Llewellyn, accompanied by William Hazen and Charles Swezzey, started out properly disguised. Stopping at Paxton's ranch, they produced their order, obtained the horses, and under cover of night rode rapidly toward the North Loup. When they arrived at Buffalo Bill's ranch, Swezzey left them, and Liewellyn and Hazen proceeded a few miles further and met Middle-ton and his entire gang. Representing them ton and his entire gang. Representing them-selves as fugitives from Wyoming, they had no trouble in disarming any suspicion the desperadoes may have had, and were cordially

desperadoes may have had, and were cordially welcomed as members of the fraternity. For more than two months they remained with the party, participating in their robberies and learning their habits and hidding places. In the mean time Llewellyn had found an opportunity of communicating with Paxton by means of Swezzy, and of explaining to him his plans. He directed Paxton to send a trusty usanto an appointed place, where he was to lie in wait until he could get Middleton there, and then, at a signal, the outlaw was to be taken, dead or alive. Mr. Paxton selected for this errand Bill Luykens, an inspector of the Wyoming stock growers' association, who went to the designated spot, and waited there in the brush several days. At length the party appeared, Middleton riding ahead, Llewellyn appeared, Middleton riding ahead, Llewellyn and Hazon coming next, and seven or eight desperadoes following. Llewellyn says they always observed this order when on the always observed this order when on the march, as if determined to be on the safe side respecting the newcomers. Coming up to the place where Luykons was concealed with a rifle and two revolvers, Llewellyn gave the signal. At that instant Middleton's horse shied, and threw the outlaw, but the latter was on his feet in an instant, with a revolver in each hand, pouring shot into the bushes.

Luykens's ritle missed fire and he hugged the ground while Llewellyn and Hazen, riding rapidly to one side, opened on the other thieves. Hazen soon fell with three bullets in nim, but Luykens, getting his weapons in order, opened a rapid galling fire from the bushes. With three or four of their number wounded, the desperadoes, including Middleton, wheeled and darted off, pursued by their two assailants. After a little Llewellyn, gave up the chase, carried Hazen to the nearest ranch, and then made all possible heats (a ranch, and then made all possible haste to Fort Robinson, where he obtained a detail of

Once on Middleton's trail, they pursued him to the Niobrara, and finding the outlaw's father, made him conduct them to the gang's hiding place. After two days and nights in the saddle they came upon the party in camp, and at once opened fire. Middleton and two and at once opened fire. Middleton and two others fell at the first volley, and the former's wife, who had previously been unobserved, came running out begging for her husband's life. While this parley was in progress the uninjured members of the party took to their horses and made off, but Middleton was taken prisoner, and in the course of time was sentenced to the penitentiary. After disposing of Middleton. Llewellyn followed three of the most desperate members of his gang thousands of miles through the territories, and at last cernered them in Minnesota, where, after a stubborn resistance they were captured. Llewellyn is now agent of the Mescaleros Indiana, a part of the Apache tribe, and finds time to devote to cattle raising for his own me to devote to cattle raising for his own

David J. Cook, superintendent of the Rocky David J. Cook, superintendent of the Rocky mountain detective association, is another one of the quiet fellows whose career, if written in detail, would be read with more interest than the ordinary border romance. During twenty years he has made more than 3,000 arrests, and, altgough he has taken some men dead and had het fights with others, he has never yet been seriously injured himself. It was he who hunted down the Musgrove band of horse and cattle thieves who had long terrorized the plains, and several of the leaders of whom were afterward lynched by citizens of Denver in broad daylight. After the more prominent members of the gang had been thus disposed of, Cook and his assistants made preparations to take Ed Franklin, a desperate thief, who had until then cluded them. They found him asleep in a salcen at Golden City. He had been drinking, and when Cook placed his hand on his shoulder and told him that he was wanted he jumped up with an eath.

"Come anially, now," said Cook.

by the officer's coolness, the desporado ex-claimed: "If you don't shoot I will. I won't go. I'll die first, but I'll die hard, and two or three of you will go with me." He rande a move to get his revolvers, and that instant Cook sent a bullet through his heart.

Cook sent a bullet through his heart.

One of the most interesting members of the convention was General Porter. Not many of the delegates knew him. The committee on resolutions sent in a report on the Indian question, calling upon the secretary of the interior to limit all Indians to their respective reservations. The preamble of the resolution recited that "either through criminal carelessness or careful criminality the Indians had

terior to limit all Indians to their respective reservations. The presentle of the resolution recited that "either threugh criminal carelessness or careful criminality the Indians had dene tremendous injury to the stock interest."

It was supposed that the resolutien would go through without opposition, for everybody hated an Indian, when a tall, dark-skinned man was seen to rise in the middle of the hall. He caught the chairman's eye, and was recognized as General Porter, a Crook chief of Indian Territory. He looked around him for a moment and then said, in good English:

I came here as a representative of the cattle in dustry, but I assume now to represent the American Indian. We are here in America by the alt of Almighty God. The Indian preceded you on this continent, as the carboniferous era preceded the present. To day we stand among you, on the merning of your growth as a nation, as a few clouds rapidly fading away, and soon to disappear utterly from mortal view. We, the lingering remnant of a vanquished race, want to be at least fucorporated with you. We know it is the inevitable result, but we must not be destroyed. The United States have in the main treated us well and himsnely. We are here to look atone interest—cattle growing. This is an element which has brought the white man and the Indian together. We get along well with each other. The Indian has learned your ways. You have taught him the idea of land ownership, which he never grasped before You are leading us over the road every people has traveled to civilization. You are doing good thritian work for us, while you are doing good thritian work for us, while you are doing good thritian work for us, while you are doing good thritian work for us, while you are doing good thritian work for us, while you are doing good thritian work for us, while you are doing good thritian work for us, while you are doing good thritian work for us, while you are doing good thritian work for us, while you are doing good thritian work for us, while you are doing good

THE WEE CRY IN THE NIGHT. Finding a Lost Child in the Night, Taking It Home and Finding It to be His Own.

Home and Finding It to be His Own.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

My name is Anthony Hunt. I am a drover, and live nine miles away upon the western prairie. There wasn't a house in sight when I first moved there, my wife and I, and now we have not many neighbors, though those we have are good ones.

One day, about ten years ago, I want away from home to sell about fifty head of cattle-fine creatures as I ever saw. I was to buy some groceries and drygoods before I came back, and, above all, a doll for our youngest, Dolly. She had never had a store doll of her own—only rag babies hee mother made her.

back, and, above all, a doll for our youngest, Dolly. She had never had a store doll of her own—only rag babies hee mother made her.

Dolly could talk nothing olse, and went down to the very gate to call after me to get a big one. Nobody but a parent can understand how full my mind was of the toy, and how when the cattle were sold the first thing I hurried off to buy was Dolly's doll. I found a large one with eyes that would open and shat when you pulled a wire, and had it wrapped up in a paper and tucked it under my arm while I had the parcels of calico, and delaine and tea, and sugar put up. Then, late as it was, I started for home. It might have been more prudent to stay until morning, but I felt anxious to get back and eager to hear Dolly's praises about her dell.

I was mounted on a steady-going old horse and pretty we'l loaded. Night set in before I was a mile from town, and settled down as dark as pitch while I was in the middle of the darkest bit of road I know of. I could have felt my way, though, I remembered it so well; and when the storm that had been brewing broke and pelted the rain in torrents, I was founded are received in the set.

broke and pelted the rain in torrents, I was five miles or may be six miles from home. I rode as fast as I could, but all of a sudden I

heard a little cry like a child's voice. I stopped short and listened. I heard it agin. I called and it answered me. I couldn't see a thing: I couldn't see a thing all was as dark as pitch. I got down and felt around in the grass—called again, and again was answered. Then I began to wonder. I'm o have money about me. It might be a trace ocatch me unawares and rob and murder me I am not superstitious, not very, but how could a real child be out on the prairie in such a night, at such an hour? I might be more than man. The bit of a coward that hides itself in jost men showed itself to me then, but one

more I heard the cry, and said I:
"Ifany man's child is hereabouts Anthony
Uunt is not the man to let it die." I searched again. At last I bethought me of a hollow under the hill and groped that way. Sure enough I found a little dripping thing that meaned and sobbed as I took it in my irms. I called my horse and the beast ca to me and I mounted and tucked the little soaked thirg under my coat as well as I could, promising to take it home to mamma. It semed so tired, and pretty soon cried itself to

seemed so the d, and pretty woon cried itself to sleep on my bosom.

It had slept there over an hour when I saw my own windows. There were lights in them, and I supposed my wife had lit thour for my sake, but when I got into the doorway I saw something was the matter, and stood still with a dread town of heart five, windte, before I. a dread fear of heart five minutes before I could lift the latch. At last I did it and saw the room full of neighbors and my wife amid them weeping. When she saw me she hid her

"Oh, dont tell him," she cried. "It will kill

What is it neighbors?" I cried. "What is it neighbors?" I cried.

"Nothing now, I hope. What's that you have in your arm?"

"A poor lost child," said I; "I found it on the road. Take it, will you? I've turned faint." And I lifted the sleeping thing and saw the face of my own child, my Dolly.

It was my own darling and none other that I had picked up on the drenched road. My little child had wandered out to meet papa and the doll while the mother was at work, and they were lamenting her as one dead. I thanked heaven on my knees before them.

It is not much of a story, neighbors, but I think of it often in the nights and wonder how I could bear to live now if I had not stoppad

think of it often in the nights and wonder how I could bear to live now if I had not stopped when I heard the cry for help upon the road, hardly louder than a squirrel's chirp.

That's doily yonder with her mother in the meadow; a girl worth saving, I think; but, then, I'm her father and partial, maybe: the prettiest and sweetest thing this side of the Mississippi.

Picking Bickory Nuts at Night

been drinking, and when Cook placed his hand on his shoulder and told him that he was wanted he jumped up with an eath.

"Come quietly, now," said Cook.

"Quietly! Not much. No man from Denver can take me," he evelained. By this time he was wide awake, and was making rapid passes with his fists at everybedy who undertook to come near him. Cook tried to persuade him to go along with the efficers, but he paid no attention to him. When the officer produced a pair of handcuffs Franklin grew livid with rage, and said he had some irons himself, drawing his revolvers from beneath his pillow as he said so. Just then one of the detectives dealt him a blow on the head which cut his scalp and stunned him for a moment. When he recovered he jumped from his bed into the middle of the room, leaving his revolvers on his pillow, and screamed in his fury: "Come on, all of you; You can kill me, but you can't arrest me. I will not go with you. It you want to shoot, put it there! there! there!" and he slapped his hand violently on his heart.

Ceek told Franklin that no one ir winded to shoot, if he would go along quietly. Intedened From the Hinesville, Ga., Gazette. Two little girls in this community are striving to see which will collect the greater number of hickory nuts. So strong has this rivalry become, that they are up as soon as it is light enough to see, and out they go under the trees to collect what has fallen during the night. One night last week there was a shower of rain and they knew that many nuts would fall during the night, so each one determined to be out before the other. One of them awoke at an early hour, and deceived by the moonlight quietly slipped on her clothes, and made her exit through the door into the yard. What was her surprise to see her companion, as she DRESS IN OTHER DAYS.

The Fancies of Fashion and the Follies of Brave Men and Fair Women From the Chicago Times.

Par back as the days of Cawcer small waists were considered graceful, and in the fourteenth century the Emperor Joseph of Austria Issued an edict against stays for ladies. All corsets in nunneries and establishments where girls were edu-cated were forbidden, and the church was also required to preach against the use of stays or corsets. The emperor was so opposed to tight lacing that proclamations and orations were issued against the custom. But what is an emperor against the custom. But what is an emperor against a woman who determines that she will have a tiny walst at any cost Catherine de Medicis disliked a lerge waist, and it may amuse some lady reader to know her standard of beauty. It was thirteen inches, and if the waist exceeded that measurement it was considered fatally defective. Catherine de Medicis, therefore, invented a steel corset to confine rebellious waists within those limits. The fancies of fashion have been almost unlimited, The subject is an endless one for there is no possible absurdity ladies—aye, and the other sex—will not adopt if they fancy it is the fashion. Think of the Italian ladies with their red and gold dust powder in the hair. They may be seen in the pictures of the old Italian masters, and Cibber tells us in one of his comedies of a footman of the period "unlooping his hat to save his powdered wig from the rain." We complain sometimes of the extravagance of costume, but what is it compared to the bravery of the past in the matter of silk, satin, velvet, lace and ribbon, for in such brilliant goar dinour forefatuers mingle in the gay assembles of the tinne. We laugh at the culfs and collars of our youtful "mashers." But there were mashers in other days, and very great swells they were. The author, in his descriptions of the feaks of fashion tells us hundreds of amusing ancedotes of the influence of costume and the manner in which some of the greatest statesmen, authors, poets, and others were edicted by it. Perhaps at no period was British costume so ugly and ungraceful as at the period of the days and the reason was that the continent was closed to English ladies for many years, owing to the great warsfof Napoleon. Some of the advertisements of fashfonable miditiers of that day display perfectly hideous ideas on the subject of dress. Pretty women must have been sadly puzzled in those days, for the dresses were ugly enough to counteract the utmost beauty of nature.

We have an excellent description in Sir Walter Scotts "Ivanhoe" of the against a woman who determines that she

ady. The sentences to the subject of dress was admitted; but the rigid clerical censors of costume began to be very blitter respecting the simple decorations the ladies wore, and the adoption of rings for the cars was shought by the clergy profane; while the custom of allowing the hair to grow in flowing clusters over the shoulders was set down as a temptation of the devil. In the reign of the Third Henry we find more grace and invention in the cestumes, and at the same time greater quantiness. Hats flopped over the back, boots were pointed, mantels began to be cuit in fantastic patterns, and the poorer classe began to adopt a form of garment which at a latter time developed into the smock frock still to be seen in rural districts. In the days of Richard the Second we perceive great changes in the fashions. The full dress of the period must have made a lady resemble some extraordinary bird, for the sleeves were exaggerated until they resembled enormous wings, and these sleeves or wings had strange sashes of colored cloth not altogether wanting in picturesque effect, while the boots were pointed to such an extent that they had to be fastened to the kinee. Anneof Bohemia was responsible for the introduction of some of these eccentric garments. In the reign of Henry the Sixth came the lofty headgear for ladies, which looks so strange in the pictures of the time. The fashionable lady of those days had something like a burden on her head, what with the high built up cap and long veit daugling from it nearly to her feet. The dresses of Henry the Fourth's time are not without a certain grace of design, but the headtresses of the ladies were more lofty than ever. We can fancy the trouble their weners must have had in a high wind. As we come to a later period the costumes appear nore familiar, those of Henry the Eighth, for in stance. Then came the days of mighty hoops, and ladies of fashion resembled barrels rather than anything human. Simplicity returned with James the First, and the costume of the fair sex became qui

ROMANCE OF GEMS.

Women Who Care Nothing for the Past His-tory of their Diamonds. Two old detectives sat by a blazing grate fire in a down-town office examining some jewels. There were diamonds, pearls, sapphires and rubles in the

at all handenn "It is strange," said one of the men, "how people, especially ladies, yearn for these things. Almost every jewel in the world has had some connection with shame and crime, possibly with vio-lence and death. The fair and virtuous lady whose neck is encircled by gleaming diamonds of great value

gleaming diamonds of great va'ue little dreams that the stones in that sparkling chain so much admired by herself and others may some time have graced a wanton's neck or been the motive of murder. A gem is not like anything else that is worn. It is practically indestructible. It may, of course, be lost, but a precious stone once trimmed and polished is likely to last forever, passing from hand to hand. Think of the various owners that the ordinary diamond must have in the course of a century, the various methods resorted to gain possession of it and the various circumstances under which people have parted with it. Almost every one of these stones that is of value has a history often written in human blood.

"I know a lady in this town who has sold her

of value has a history, often written in human blood.

"I know a lady in this town who has sold her diamonds and will have no others unless she can be assured that she is the first wearer; but as a rule the ladies do not care. I happened to be interested in a peculiar case connected indirectly with a murder that had taken place in a neighboring town a number of years ago. The murderers had long ago been punished, but in working up the other case I found that some valuable diamonds, stolen at the time of this murder, had been purchased by a broker in this city and afterward sold to a firm of jewelers. I traced them and discovered that they had been mounted in earrings and sold to a firm of jewelers. I traced them and discovered that they had been mounted in earrings and sold to a young lady in town. Following the matter up I called on the young lady in question and in her husband's presence briefly recited the history of the gems. When I came to the murder part she was horrified, and as I described to her the fact that the box in which they had formerly been kept, was found in the blood of their previous owner, and that the stones themselves might at one time have nad blood on them, she turned pale, put her hands to her ears, in which the gems sparkled resplendently, and screaued—"

"She wanted to get rid of them, ch?" said the other detective, removing his cigar from his mouth as the other; paused to light one.

"You'd have thought so, wouldn't you?" continued the first speager. "But that isn't what she said at all. She just grabbed her earrings and began to yell to her husband: "Don't you let this man take my diamonds. They are paid for and they are mine. I've got the receipt for them, so there, now, and I don't know anything about this bloody murder."

"Her husband and I arranged a meeting of the innocent parties who had had dealings with the diamonds, and they fixed up the matter somehow so that the family which owned them originally got them and the others did not lose much. But that is a fair sample of how ood.
"I know a lady in this town who has sold her

Mark Twain's Call on the Governor.

From the Albany Journal. Mark Twain and George W. Cable dined with the governor yesterday and made a tour of the capitol. An amusing incident occurred in the course of their travels. They entered the adjutant-general's office to pay their respects to tha official in the afternoon. The adjutant-general was out at the moment, and the party, which inwas out at the moment, and the party, which included others than the distinguished gentlemen named, disposed themselves about the office in easy positions to await General Farnsworth's arrival. Mark Twain, with his usual soug froid, sat down carelessly on one of the adjutant-general's official tables. The party were chattury cheerfully and conducting themselves peacefully when a dozen clerks and deputies of the deartment came rushing into the office, and with unusual vehemence asked what was wanted. None of the visiting party seemed to understand the situation. An investigation disclosed the fact that Twain, by accident of design, had planted himself squarely on a long row of electric buttons, and thus set ringing as many call bells.

From the Chicago News. In Paris they celebrate a divorce by a grand dinner or ball. In America they sneak out at the back door with double-thick veils over their faces and tell all their friends, sh!

THE WAY THEY TALK.

Business is at such a rush that the truth is I can hardly attend to my orders nothwithstanding I have the largest force ever employed in a grocery house in Atlanta. Yesterday the following note was received:

"Mr, Duffy---Why the devil don't you send my groceries? They are paid for."

This shows how busy we are kept. But that's all right. Come right along and you shall be served in ample time. 1 am just cleaning up Atlanta on

Groceries.

Make a note of this fact.

J. J. DUFFY, Agt,

75 PEACHTREE.



Drs. BETTS & BETTS.

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NTR V OUS Seminal losses, night Emissions, losses of vital power, Sieeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blue before the eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, aversion to society, easily discouraged, lack of confidence, dull, listless, unfit for study or business and finds life a burden—
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BLOOD & SKIN a disease, Syphilits Pichelin its results, completely cradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysiphelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the head and bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular enlargements of the neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., etc., permanently cured when others have failed. URINARY, troubles, weak back, burning urine, frequency of urinating, trine nigh closed or milky sediment on standing, Gonorraea, Fleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured tharges reasonable.

Charges reasonable.

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WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diptheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Soid by all druggists.

SALE BY THE CITY OF PROPERTY BOUGHT at Marshal's tax sales and held one year, will be sold before the courthouse door of Fulton county, on the first Tuesday in January next, the following described property, which was purchased by the city at Marshal's sales for taxes due the city of Atlanta, which property had been held by the city more than one year on the 17th day of November, 1884, and was, by the city clerk, ou that day reported to the mayor and general council at a regular meeting of that body, and was, by said mayor and general council by resolution passed at said meeting, directed to be sold by the tax committee of said body, after advertisement according to law, at public outery, to the highest bidder. The mayor will make purchaser a quit-claim deed to each piece of property sold:

City for in ward 3, land lot 32, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-20 acres, more or less, on Hunter, Butler and Fraser streets, City lot in ward 8, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-20 acres, more or less, on Hunter, Builder and Fraser streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining L U Jones Levied on as the property of Mrs Faunie Barnard for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

the property of Mrs. Faunie Barnard for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Georgia, containing 19x160 feet, more or less, on an alley and Formwalt street, the said being vacant property and Formwalt street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, Knapp plat Gardner property. Levied on as the property of Pat Brenner for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry now Fulton county. Georgia, containing ½ acres, more or less, on Mitchell to Hunter streets, No 313 315, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Lucinda Hays and J M Lowe. Levied on as the property of Mrs E L Brown for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1888.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward land at 1800 acres with the city of Atlanta of the city 1880 at the same time and place, city lot in ward land at 1800 acres with the city of the city land the same time and place, city lot in ward land at 1800 acres with the city land the same time and place, city lot in ward land at 1800 acres with the city land the city land the same time and place, city lot in ward land at 1800 acres with the city land the city

November 6, 1888.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry now Fulton conney, Georgia, containing 1½ acre, more or less, on Elm street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Anthony Strickland. Levied on as the property of Joseph Benjamin for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton coun-

if. Georgia, containing 45x100 feet, more or less, on Magazine and University stracts; the said being sugarine property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, lot No 18. bought of Healy. Levied on as the property of 12 Beicher and purchased by the city Nov. Children of the control of the control

Peachtree street, No 201; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining T L Langston and J H Goldsmith. Levied on as the property of W R Fowler, trustee, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883, for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land let \$2, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1 acre more or less, on Gray street; the said being weamt property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining C B Gaskill, agent, and M E Mahler. Levied on as the property of Friedman and Loveman, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883, for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward ty, Georgia, containing 1 acre more or less, on Blackman and Currier streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Goorgia, adjoining Mrs M C Adair. Levied on as the property of Mrs M E Finley, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883, for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, on lovers alley and bavis street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia,

or the year 1883 and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x160 feet, more or less, on Hilliard street: the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wright. Levied on as the property of Mack C. Gray for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 21, originally Henry, now ulton county, Georgia, containing 3 acres, more or less, on Borne street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining L. P. Graut and city limits. Levied on as the property of C. A Guild for city taxes for the year 1833 and purchased by the city November 6th, 18-3.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3 acre, more or less, on Werner Avenue to Connolly street; the said being vacant property in the city—of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bechtolat and Rosser. Levied on as the property of Mrs TH Gann for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1883 and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

6th, 1883.
Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 52x232 feet more or less on Houston street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining C. P. Byrd and Horn and Boaz. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Emily M. Glassocek for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883. 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 14 acre more or less, on Magazine street; the said being improved property in the city Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mrs. Mary Englekel and and Mrs. M. L. Blanchard. Levied on as the property of Hill and Leak for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3 lots more or less on Foster and Randolph streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Sam Morrison and F. J. Wimberly, Levied on as the property of Dr. Arthur G. Hobbs for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 248218, more or less on Luckie to Venable streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining W. C. Shearer and W. S. Simmons. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Julia E. Harris for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 29718 feet more or less, on Elliott street, No 92; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Smith and Armstrong. Levied on as the property of D Howard for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Mitchell street, No 262; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, tia, adjoining Henry Brown and J L Fincher. Levied on as the property of Sarah Jackson for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November eith, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 118 circipally Henry, now Fulton county 1, land lot 118 circipally Henry, now Fulton county 1, land lot 118 circipally Henry, now Fulton county 1, land lot 118 circipally Henry, now Fulton county 1, land lot 118 circipally Henry, now Fulton county 1, land lot 118 circipally Henry, now Fulton county 1, land lot 118 circipally Henry, now Fulton county 1, land lot 118 circipally Henry, now Fulton county 1, land lot 118 circipally Henry, now Fulton county 1, land lot 118 circipally Henry, now Fulton county 1, land lot 118 circipally Henry, now Fulton county 1, land lot 118 circipally Henry, now Fulton county 1, land lot 118 circipally Henry, now Fulton county 1, land lot 118 circipally Henry, now Fulton county 1, land

th. 1889.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing 50x70 feet, more or less, on Humphries street: the said being improved property in the city of atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Alice Jacksen and Mrs. C. Lambert. Levied on as the property of Kate Jeter, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 0th, 1883.

year 1883, and purchased by the city November (th. 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing 36x130 feet, more or less, on Beckwith street: the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Maria Johnson and Sol Jackson. Levied on as the property of William Jennings for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 19, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing 5, acre, more or less, on Harris street: the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Hutchins and Trantwein. Levied on as the property of Chas H Johnson, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city, November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward

5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Pulton coty, Ga., containing 3, acre, more or less. Piem street, No. 32; the said being improperty in the city of Atlanta. Ga. adjoint R O McNeely and J W Mason. Levide on property of Robt H Jenkins, for city taxes for year 1885, and purchased by the city. November 1885.

Also at the same time and pla

I, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulion controlling doxido feet, more or least ty, Georgia, containing doxido feet, more or least ty, Georgia, containing doxido feet, more or least ty, Georgia, containing foxido feet, more of least ty. Georgia, containing foxido feet, more or least Larkin street; the said being improved for ty in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, addominates of the feet of the fee

Also at the same time and place, city lot in wal l, land lot 85 originally Herry, now Fulton conar, land lot 85 originally Herry, now Fulton conar, Georgia, containing 50x89 feet, more or less to Hill avenue: the said being improved properting the city of Atlanta. Georgia, adjoints Thompson and Powell. Levied on as the propert of Wash Morgan, colored, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883, for city taxes for the parties.

city November 6, 1883, for city taxes for the par 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in parts, land lot 79, originally Hearry, now Fulton one, by Georgia, containing 30x100 feet, more or less at the street; the said being improved proper in the city of Atlantia, Georgia, adjoining Mar P. McCarity and an ally. Levied on as the proper of Mrs N Z Mitchell, and purchased by the city November 6, 1885, for city tax for year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lotin well, land lot 54, originally Heary now Fulton contry, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or having correct and the city of Atland Georgia, adjoining Mrs.C. C. Lumpkin and F. 1. Hart. Levied on as the property of Richard Pdactol., for city taxes for the year 1885 and purchase by the city November 6, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in water the city of the city November 6, 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in water 1885 and purchase by the city November 6, 1885. by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in wait
2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Pulsa
county, Ga, containing 96x180 feet, more or lesses
pumphries street, No.—, the said being improva
property in the leity of Atlants, Ga, adjoint
M. J. Clark and Sol. Burns. Levied on as the peacity of Parks and Parks for city taxes for the
year 1883, and purchased by the city November 4
1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in we 2, land lot 75, originally Heary, now Fulton conty, Georgia, containing 100x200 feet, more or less, and Donough street, No. -: the said being wam property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia lots 107 and 108 Ormond Grove. Levied on the property of Mrs. Hannah Y. Peeples, for the year 1885, and purchased by the city November 4, 1885.

erty in the city or Atlanta, Georgia, ad-Latham and Hunnewell. Levied on as the erty of Juo W Reed, agent, for city taxes i year 1883, and purchased by the city Novem 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in one 2, and lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton compty, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Rawson street, No 92; the said being improved preriy in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adomar Frank T. Ryan and Rockenbaugh. Levied on as the property of Miss I H Rockenbaugh for city usees for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing 200x100 feet more or less, or Chattahoochee, Edwards and Bush streets; the said being yearnt property in the city of Atlanta, Georgian

Chattahoochee, Edwards and Bush streets; the being yacant property in the eliy of Atlants, gia, lots 57, 58, 59 and 60. Levied on as there to it Thos R Rusk for city taxes for the yea and purchased by the city November 6th, 18. Also at the same time and place, city lot it it, land lot 10% originally Henry, now Fullouty, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more originally the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Levied on as the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Levied on as the city of Luner W Suntin. for city taxes the

ISS3.
Also at the same time and place, city lot it
5, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton
ty, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or le
Orme street; the said being improved prope
the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining
Brown and B F Carr; levied on as the proof Paul Spann, colored, for city taxes for 1883, and purchased by the city Novemb Also at the same time and place, city it 5, land lot \$2, originally Henry now Ful ty, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, mor on Victoria and Johns street, No 37; the

property of Sain Steele, colored, for city taxes he be year 1883, and purchased by the city Normber 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in war 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton control by Georgia, containing 50x125 feet, more or icon Howland and Irwin street, No. 151; the subeling improved property in the city of Atlanta Georgia, adjoining Bank of State of Georgia. Let ed on as the property of H C Simmons for taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in was 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton control by Georgia, containing 14 acres, more or less. Williams street, No. 20; the said being improver property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining W K Hill and John H George. Levied on as the property of H A Smith for city taxes for the years 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in war 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton country of the same time and place, city in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, containing 3, acre, more or less, on Mile and Maple streets. No. 288; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, containing 3, acre, more or less, on Mile 19 and Maple streets, No. 288; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, containing 30x100 feet more or less, also at the same time and place, city lot may 1, land lot 55, originally Henry, now Fulton country, Georgia, containing 30x100 feet more or less, also at the same time and place, city lot may 1, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton country, Georgia, containing 1, acre more or less, also at the same time and place, city lot may 1, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton country, Georgia, containing 1, acre more or less, also at the same time and place, city lot may 1, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton country, Georgia, containing 1, acre more or less, also at the same time and place, city lot may 1, land lot 25, originally Henry, now Ful

texes for the year 1883, and purchased by the ear November 6th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now fulton county, Georgia, containing 3-16 acres, more or tes, or Fort street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Dr Hosard and Ryan and Gaither. Levied on as the proceeding the city for the said being improved property of Peter Wimbish for city investoring 1883, and purchased by the city November 6, 20. Also at the same time and place, city lot in was 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county Ga., containing 1-20 acres, more or less, on Tatma and Markham street, No.206; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining willis Smith. Levied on as the property of Jo Zachry, et al., for city taxes for the year 1883, nurchased by the city Nov. 6th, 1883. d property in Levied on a first file year facing, et al., for city taxes for the year facing, et al., for city taxes for the year facing, et al., for city taxes for the year facing for city taxes for city taxes for the year facing for city taxes for city taxes for the year facing for city taxes for city taxes for the year facing for city taxes for c

VOL. XVII.

TURN THE RASCAL FOR THERE ARE HONE

The Congressmen Overwhelmed by Apr Assistance Into Cleveland's Pavor-C fuses His Pension-The Maxica Spanish Treatics-Other Ites

WASHINGTON, December 8 .-Senator Brown returned last was heartily welcomed. As he senate chamber this morning he fo pile of letters awaiting him asking tance in procuring all sorts of fee Georgia delegation are receiving munications every day. It is in them to answer all these lette proper attention to their arduou congress. They are filed, however receive due attention, despite the ness of the writers. This storm of tokens a rush of applicants in personal ready beginning. Mr. Randall I over a peck of such letters sin

Mr. Frather, member of the nati cratic committee from Missouri Priest, and other prominent Mis crats ere here, urging Congressma Broadhead for attorney-general. Crrittenden has lowered his ambit inet position, and will be satisfic district judgeship.

Mr. Clements introduced bills moving the political diabilities William Gardner and Colonel A. B ery of Floyd county.
FOSTER AS A JORBER. General John W. Foster, United

ister to Spain, has subjected him cism by his presence in Washin this time. He is using strenuous secure the ratification of the Sp. and the necessary legislation to the tobacco interest is not justi thing in the treaty, and that ov closing in New York. He admit will be considerably cheapened, opposition from the southwest. is rather officious in advocacy of treaty, he is using sive powers in favoring treaty also. This treaty has, provisions, one protecting Mexic States citizens. Foster annou will not return to Madrid, but draw his salary of a thousand do for representing our government in fact he is giving all his time and

Spanish and Mexicon treaties. GRANT'S NEW MOVE. Grant's friends in congress, sinc tion of his letter declining the their effects to pass the bill reli the rank of general at sev five hundred a year. The hum nted to the pension may have be

IN THE SENAT General Grant Declines to be C

laid before the senate the naval bill, recently passed by the ho sentatives, Mr. Hale explained mere renewal for the coming ha here renew to the at the based on the appropriation of thought the secate should take to a new committee the regula bill, which was the subject of

bill, which was the subject of that the close of the last session, that bill contained an importan lating to new ships.

GENERAL GRANT GROWS:

Mr. Mitchell read a letter Grant relating to the bill recent to give him a pension. Gene presses the hope that the bill will drawn, as under no circumstacept the pension, even if the beth houses and received the a president. Mr. Mitchell state introduced the bill because he beth houses and received the a president. Mr. Mitchell state introduced the bill because he of the committee on pensions, dent had recommended the per al Grant. He (Mitchell) had a General Grant ought to be pla was when, to accept the president he great office he won in deference to General Grant's will withdraw, the neusion bill.

ell withdrew the pension bill.

A message being received fr
representatives, announcing there et that body in the sena to the bill forfeiting unearne the Atlantic and Pacific rails on motion of Mr. Morgan, amendments and ordered dis the two houses. The chair a committee Messrs. Morgan,

Among the bills introduc Among the bills introduce ately reterred were the follow By Mr. Blair, for an appro 600 to promote the colored exposition, to be held September, 1885. A consider on the bill for relief of Ric Sons, of Detroit, Mich., to relate a liberal the way been duties alleged to have, been of them by the treasury der imported from Canada in 18 deteated by a vote of 12 year Conger gave notice of a mot The senate then went into and ten minutes later the d and the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOL The Interstate Commerce bate.

Mr. Keiter, from the order tions, reported the military priation bill, and it was rea mittee of the whole.

Mr. Neifer gave notice the up for consideration to-more The speaker laid before the programmer general control of the programmer general control or the speaker laid before the control of the programmer general control or the programmer ge from the postmaster generappropriation of \$1,100,00 postal car service for the current fiscal year. Refer

THE CALL OF ST Under the call of states to etc., were introduced and re By Mr. Moulton, Illinois, By Mr. Moulton, Illinois, making a jean to aid in the World's industrial and cotte position. It directs the secrury to demand from the preurer of the World's industritennial exposition a bond, went security, of double the return of the loan made by and in case such bond is no. and in case such bond is no